



ESTABLISHED 1859.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

WE are desired by our publisher to remind advertisers that the summer number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be issued in the week ending Saturday, July 28. The number will be produced in bright and original style, the illuminated cover being a fresh design. The publisher is now booking orders for the insertion of circulars and price-lists in the issue. This will be the last occasion on which we can accept such insets this year, and this early notice does not give too much time for advertisers to put their ideas into shape. Terms for the insertion of circulars, and particulars as to the size, &c., they should be printed, can be obtained from the publisher on application.

JUNE POSTCARD COMPETITION.

THIS month we offer the usual prize of one guinea for what shall be in our opinion the best subject for a competition which shall be proposed to us on a postcard. Answers, on postcards only, will be received until June 30, and all subscribers, their families, or their employés are invited to compete. For full particulars see page 757.

Summary.

FRENCH professors are investigating a method of medication by application to the skin, which is expected to be inexpensive (p. 851).

A CONTRIBUTION to the literature of piperazine, the now familiar uric-acid solvent, by Dr. John Gordon, is referred to in our Editorial Commentary (p. 865).

A CURIOUS coincidence in the sudden deaths of two chemists, one in Wales and the other in London, is noted, and the cases are individually reported (p. 850).

WE print on p. 860 an amended regulation issued by the Board of Trade with regard to the supply of medicines and the contents of medicine-chests on merchant vessels.

AN Editorial on p. 863 deals with the question of commercial and industrial pools, trusts, and corners, in connection with a handbook on that subject just published.

THE Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association has been dissolved. We publish a record of its career, which has extended over a quarter of a century (p. 857).

PHARMACEUTICAL news of interest from France, Australia, Germany, the United States, Asia Minor, China, Cape Colony, and Prussia is contained in this week's issue (pp. 851-853).

THE examination in bankruptcy of the partners in H. Gilbertson & Co. has been concluded. The discrepancy of £2,380*l.* in the balance-sheet has not been accounted for, as no previous balance-sheet had been made out (p. 856).

A LETTER from the secretary of a new association of dental practitioners gives information as to the objects of the Association, which are principally to prevent the Medical Council from declaring advertising to be infamous conduct (p. 874).

THE text of a remarkable circular issued by the Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited), promising not to prosecute chemists who will subscribe to their funds, will be found on p. 849. We comment upon it under Editorial Notes (p. 862).

OUR Paris correspondent, in his weekly letter, sends us an interesting account of certain proposals to be brought before the Pharmaceutical Congress which will shortly assemble in Paris. The proposed State-monopolisation of the spirit-industry is also mentioned by him (p. 851).

CAPE COLONY pharmacists (p. 853) continue to be agitated on the subject of the issue of druggists' licences to medical men. They are organising their forces in the hope of influencing the authorities to stop the further granting of such licences and revoke those already issued.

AMONG the deaths recorded this week are those of Mr. George Pattison, the well-known maker of chest-protectors, and of Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., of Brighton, for twenty-eight years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. We publish portraits of these two pharmacists (p. 867).

A SPANISH correspondent gives some useful hints on trade with Spain; an American correspondent tells how skunk oil is obtained; a West Central chemist writes about the supply of morphia preparations to a morphiomaniac; and a wholesale firm write us about the charge for booking enclosures. We also give a large number of replies to correspondents on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous pharmaceutical subjects (p. 873).

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical markets remains extremely quiet, and there are but few alterations in value to report during the present week. The position of opium, however, appears to have undergone a considerable change in Smyrna during the last two or three days, telegrams from that centre indicating a great advance in price. To-day's drug-auctions were extremely heavy, and lasted until a late hour. Very little was sold, however, and the greater number of alterations was in the direction of lower prices.

AMONG Legal Reports published this week will be found stages of unsettled contests between Morris Little & Co. and Pearson in respect of a sheep-dip, and between Tyson and Tyson concerning a drink-cure. A Birmingham firm claim 19*l.* 19*s.* for some analytical work in regard to brick manufacture and fail to get it; the action brought by the British and Foreign Optical Company against a Ramsgate chemist, which has been twice previously before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, ends by the plaintiffs not appearing and a nonsuit being entered; a County Court judge lays it down that it is not illegal to lay down poisoned meat just inside a pigeon-house (p. 854).

WE give particulars of announcements made in respect of the businesses of William Bleasdale & Co., wholesale druggists, of York, and of Parke's Drug Stores, both of which have been converted into limited liability companies. The former, under the title of Bleasdale (Limited), with a capital of £50,000*l.*, is to be under the management of Mr. G. A. Grierson, with Mr. J. H. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, of Harrogate, as chairman. Several of the travellers of the firm are also to be directors. Parke's Drug Stores are to be managed as heretofore by Mr. J. Murison, while Mr. Chatto and Mr. Dean, publishers, and Mr. Fuerst, a chemical merchant, are the other directors. In this case the capital is £100,000*l.* (p. 859).

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Suicide of a Chemist.

On Wednesday afternoon last week, as a lady was walking along the beach at Limeslade Bay, the Mumbles, near Swansea, she discovered in a cave the body of Mr. Ivor Evans, chemist and druggist, aged 25, son of Mr. Rees Evans, of Aberdare. A bottle containing prussic acid was found in the pocket of the deceased, and it was at once surmised that he had committed suicide. He had suffered from asthma. An inquest was held on the body at the Mumbles on the following day, and Dr. Bevan, who had made a *post-mortem* examination, certified death to be due to prussic-acid poisoning. Mr. Wm. Rees, chemist and druggist, of Belmont House, Mumbles, said that deceased, who had come to arrange the purchase of the business carried on lately by his brother, went for a walk on Wednesday afternoon. He appeared in good health and spirits. Two hours later his body was brought to the shop by the police, the officer accompanying it showing him a bottle containing prussic acid, which had been found in deceased's pocket. Witness had never to his knowledge seen the same bottle previously. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

A Coroner on Carbolic Acid.

At the inquest held on the body of Thomas Ward, aged 30 years, a clerk in the employ of the Mersey Docks Board, whose death from carbolic-acid poisoning we reported last week, the Coroner said that unfortunately carbolic acid was an unprotected poison, and there was nothing to stop them from sending a child to a chemist for so much of that drug as would be sufficient to cause the deaths of a dozen or twenty people. The jury returned the usual verdict, but recorded as a rider that they were of opinion that carbolic acid should be added to the list of protected poisons.

Fire.

Early in the morning of June 14 a fire which seemed likely to be serious occurred on the premises of Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, manufacturers chemists, 64 Park Street, Southwark. The overheating of a boiler had caused an outbreak on the ground floor of a building of two floors, used in connection with the business. A quantity of stock and about 20 by 15 feet of flooring and joisting had become ignited, and the fire was gaining ground rapidly when the deliveries from a street hydrant were set to work. After a quarter of an hour's work the firemen succeeded in overcoming the flames.

Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Contracts.

On Monday, at the fortnightly meeting of the members of the Marylebone Board of Guardians, tenders for the supply of drugs to the Infirmary and the North and South Dispensaries for the ensuing quarter were to be received. The Chairman said that only one tender had been received—namely, that of Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, of Bishopsgate Street Without, whose tender was for the sum of 168*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Mr. E. Galsworthy wished to know whether these were for the best drugs. Mr. Jackson Hunt assented so. The Board agreed to accept the same. There were five tenders for the supply of druggists' sundries. The Board, in accordance with its practice, had the figures only read out. They were as follows:—No. 1, 78*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; No. 2, 70*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; No. 3, 64*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; No. 4, 66*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; No. 5, 80*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* On the motion of Mr. Sedgwick, No. 3 tender, which was from Messrs. Burgoine, Burbidges & Co., of Coleman Street, was accepted.

Waited Too Long.

At the Thetford County Court, on June 11, Robert Whitton, Thetford, sued R. E. Burton, Brandon, for boxes, 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Plaintiff said he sold defendant some bottles and herb extract, and there was a dispute as to the boxes for which he

now claimed. The bill was first delivered in February, 1891, but no boxes were then charged for. It was contended that the whole bill, which had been paid, included the boxes. His Honour said he was inclined to think so. If not, they ought to have been included at the time, and the plaintiff should not have waited two or three years and then made the claim. Nonsuit, with costs.

An Oxalic Customer.

Andrew Talford, Birmingham, employed on the King's Heath tram-route, called upon Mr. Barlow, chemist, of Balsall Heath Road, last week, and purchased some oxalic acid, which he said he required for cleaning brass. When he had got the acid he turned round and swallowed a quantity in the shop. Mr. Barlow at once secured him and sent for the police. While a cab was being sent for the man asked for water, with which Mr. Barlow administered an emetic, and sent the man to the Queen's Hospital, where he was treated. On June 18 the man was prosecuted at the Police Court, and discharged on his promise not to repeat the offence.

A Chemist's Suicide.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest at Islington on June 13 respecting the death of John Osborn Bellars, aged 59, a chemist, lately residing at Poplar House, High Street, Leyton. The deceased was found lying dead on the footpath in Arundel Square, Barnsbury, on June 11. A bottle which had contained a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium was by his side, and the doctor believed he had died through taking this. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

A Faithful Customer.

We reported a fortnight ago the death of Mr. Henry Fisher, a well-known chemist at Ramsgate. Queen Victoria was a customer at the shop of which the deceased gentleman was the proprietor for upwards of sixty years. When her Majesty—then the Princess Victoria—lived in the Isle of Thanet with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, they were both in the habit of calling at Mr. Fisher's shop, which was then kept by his father, to make purchases. After the Queen and the Duchess had left the island they still continued their patronage to the Messrs. Fisher, and in the case of the Duchess of Kent this went on until her Royal Highness's death. The Queen, up to the present time, has continued to have lavender-water supplied to her by Mr. Fisher. The article is forwarded to her Majesty in bottles specially made, and they are worth considerably more than the contents.

The Half-holiday.

The chemists and druggists of Brigg have agreed to close their business establishments every Wednesday at 2 P.M. until the end of September. At Louth the chemists are suspending business at 4 P.M. each Thursday during the months of June, July, and August; at Nuneaton it has been decided to close at 1 P.M. each Thursday; and Runcorn chemists have agreed to close at 1 o'clock on Wednesdays during the summer.

"Rare Stuff."

A man named George Scraggs went to Dr. Bayton's surgery at Smethwick, and taking advantage of the surgeon's absence, he reached down a bottle labelled "Digitalis," and remarking, "This is rare stuff," drank about 3 oz. When the doctor came in the man ran out, but was followed and brought back. He was very violent, resisted all efforts to use the stomach-pump, and was removed to the General Hospital.

A Chemist's Assistant Killed by a 'Bus.

Mr. Luxmoore Drew held an inquest at Chelsea on Saturday last respecting the death of John Evans, aged 29, who resided at Manor Street, Clapham. On the previous Thursday evening he was seen outside Chelsea Town Hall hailing a cab. A 'bus was approaching going towards the City, and the deceased suddenly stepped into the road. The pole of the omnibus caught him in the side, knocked him down, and the front off wheel passed over his head. A constable said the driver could not avoid the accident, but he pulled up at once. The constable and another witness thought the deceased was under the influence of drink. The widow said her husband was quite well when he left home in the morning. He wa

not deaf, and had good eyesight. He was a sober man, but she thought he took drugs occasionally. The coroner's officer said he had made inquiries of the deceased's employers, and found that he left business at 4 o'clock that afternoon, when he complained of feeling unwell. He was given the character of being a most abstemious man. Decensed had not been seen to enter any public-house, and it was believed he was in the habit of taking drugs. Mr. George Smith Palmer, manager at Burrows & Co.'s drug-stores, Brompton Road, said the deceased was a sober and steady workman. He was engaged in the dispensary as compounder, and would have access to all the drugs. In consequence of ill health he was relieved that afternoon. Witness believed he was in the habit of taking drugs, probably cocaine. That afternoon he appeared dazed, as if he had been taking a drug. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, exonerated the driver from all blame.

Suing a Prisonor.

At the Jersey Petty Debts Court last week, Mr. E. de Renty, the French chemist, whose conviction for fraud to the prejudice of the local gaslight company we recently reported, was sued for debt. Counsel for the plaintiff asked that judgment go by default, observing that De Renty could have engaged an advocate had he so chosen. The Judge observed that he had evidently received the usual notice, for he (the defendant) had written to him from the gaol. Some difficulty arose as to postponing the case till the expiration of De Renty's sentence, as the Court had ordered his subsequent banishment for five years. One of the advocates present in court humorously hazarded the suggestion that the case be postponed till then; but eventually Judge Vaudin gave judgment for plaintiff.

Drug-contracts.

The Caunock Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. T. W. Garland, of Cannock, for the supply of saltpetre at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. and linseed meal at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; and of Mr. Leonard Adams for the supply of Calvert's soft soap at 30s. per cwt., Calvert's carbolic soap (No. 9) at 32s. per cwt., and brimstone at 1s. per lb.

Chemists at Cricket.

A match was played on Saturday last, at Raynes Park, between Barron Harvey's C.C. and May & Baker's C.C., which resulted in an exciting win for the former by three runs. B.H.C.C. batted first and ran up a total of 70 runs, towards which A. Halson contributed a useful 27. The first six wickets of M. & B. C.C. realised 67 runs (J. C. Horsley 28, A. W. Smith 14), when G. A. Grant, bowling for B.H.C.C. performed the hat trick, the last four wickets falling without altering the score.

The return match between the Central School of Pharmacy and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. was played on June 16 at Hyde Farm. The students won by 23 runs.

Presentation.

On Wednesday last Mr. John Pickering was presented with a handsome dining-room clock by his fellow employés on the occasion of his completing fifty years' service with the firm of Wm. Bleasdale & Co., wholesale chemists, York. Mr. G. A. Grerson (manager) undertook the presentation on behalf of his colleagues, and wished the recipient many more years of usefulness and happiness.

Suicide of a Brighton Chemist's Assistant.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of James Ernest Osborne, late of 22 Goldsmid Road, Brighton, was conducted at that address on June 19 by Mr. Bush, Brighton Coroner. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, had acted as assistant to Mr. Marshall Leigh, chemist, London Road. He had been ill with erysipelas in the head. This had disfigured him very much, and he had been very depressed. He had been in the habit of occasionally taking strychnine as a tonic, and on Sunday morning he swallowed the greater part of the contents of a bottle of that drug, which he had. He then told his sister that he had spilled it on the floor, and must have more sent for. Suspecting what he had done, his sister sent for a fellow-assistant from the shop and for a doctor. The former, arriving first, found

the deceased lying in his room with his head on the floor and his feet in the bed. He was black in the face, and groaned twice when raised, but expired almost immediately. The medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to strychnine poisoning, a quantity of the drug having been found in the stomach on examination. The verdict of the jury was suicide during temporary insanity.

Half-a-Guinea will Square Us!

The Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited), the prosecutors in the Oldham and other recent cases, have issued the following extraordinary circular, which we comment on under Editorial Notes:—

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND STORES.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

For the Protection of all Interests of Vendors of Stamped Medicines.

Incorporated November 3rd, 1892.

SUPPORTED BY THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

Analyst: EDWARD DAVIES, F.C.S., F.I.C., Liverpool. *President:* W. GREEN, Esq., Bolton. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:* W. JAMES LEGGETT, Esq., 95 Boiler St., Liverpool.

Banks: NORTH AND SOUTH WALES, EVERTON ROAD.

DEAR SIR,

The attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society having in the unanimous opinion of our Committee been most oppressive and unfair in their attempt to construct the Pharmacy Act to suit their requirements, and to obtain a monopoly of what they are not entitled to—viz., the Sale of Proprietary Medicines, which have hitherto been sold by dealers for upwards of a quarter of a century. Our Committee, however, have resolved to vigorously enforce the Pharmacy Act upon Chemists, and to see they carry out the law (according to the dictum of the Pharmaceutical Society) to the very utmost, and to prosecute all Chemists who violate the laws regulating the Sale of Poisons.

As we have the support of many, and the sympathy of hundreds of Chemists in thus fighting for our rights, and retaliating against the Pharmaceuticalites, our Committee have resolved to give such Chemists who side with us in this movement the opportunity of becoming members, for which an Annual Subscription of not less than 10s 6d. is required, and payable to the Secretary, who will forward acknowledgement of same, and all such Chemists who join us will not be interfered with but left for the Pharmaceutical Society to look after (if they think fit!) but we shall expect information from them respecting any Chemist who is infringing the Pharmacy or Arsenic Act or illegally trading in any way, and any Chemist who is not on our register will be considered antagonistic to the object we have in view.

Our Committee would be sorry to prosecute any Chemist who is in favour of repealing the Statute, and they consider this method of giving them the opportunity to join our society the only way of testing their feeling on the subject and exonerating themselves from prosecution.

Names of Subscribers are not published in any way. Chemists who wish to become members should kindly remit within seven days, to enable us to entirely complete registration.

Yours faithfully,

W. JAMES LEGGETT,

Secretary.

June, 1894.

Fly-papers as "Poisons."

The Secretary of W. Mather (Limited), Manchester, writes to inform us that that firm have received a letter from the Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association stating that they have withdrawn the prosecution with regard to the sale of fly-papers. It will be remembered that the Magistrates held that fly-papers did not come within the meaning of the Act, but granted leave to appeal.

The Swansea County Council and their Analyst.

The Swansea County Council have made an unsuccessful effort to remove their borough analyst, Dr. W. Morgan. They pay him 150*l.* per annum with 6*s* 8*d.* per sample for all analyses above 350 under the Food and Drugs Act, and 50*l.* per

annum for analyses of water and petroleum and gas-testing. They considered this salary excessive, and therefore asked the Local Government Board to remove the officer with a view to a re-appointment at a lower salary. Dr. Morgan wrote that he considered the action of the County Council very unfair, especially after nearly twenty years' service, and he asked the Local Government Board to obtain from the Council a statement of the alteration of terms they proposed to make, observing that he should be content to leave it to them to decide whether such terms are reasonable or not. Replying to this letter, the Swansea Town Clerk said the Council had no desire to dispense with the analyst's services; but they are of opinion that the duties of that office might and ought to be readjusted so as to ensure a more thorough enforcement of the provisions of the Food Adulteration Acts than at present exists. According to the existing conditions, the only samples submitted for analysis are those collected by the inspectors appointed for that purpose. The Council, however, think that every burgess should have the right of submitting articles of food or any drug to the analyst for analysis, the analyst being paid for such services according to a fixed scale of charges to be hereafter determined. If this course were adopted, the Council believe that many cases of adulteration, now undetected, might be discovered, and afterwards dealt with. The Local Government Board, in reply, suggested that the Swansea Council should in the first instance inform Dr. Morgan of their proposals, and afford him an opportunity of considering them. At present the Board are of opinion that no sufficient ground has been shown for the removal of Dr. Morgan from his office.

Extraordinary Coincidence.

In connection with the death of the young chemist, Mr. Ivor Evans, at the Mumbles, which we mention on p. 848, an extraordinary coincidence is reported. On the next day, and about the same hour, Mr. John Evans, who established at the Mumbles the business Mr. Ivor Evans was about to acquire, met with his death in London. This case we also report this week, Mr. John Evans being the chemist who, while crossing a London thoroughfare, was run over by a bus and killed. John Evans was not successful in the business he established at the Mumbles, and about a year ago filed his petition. Then Mr. Joseph Rees acquired it. He died suddenly, and just as his executors had arranged to sell the business to Ivor Evans the latter committed suicide.

Carbolic Poisonings.

Bessie George, a young Redruth woman, for some time has been very ill, and recently underwent an operation. Since then she has been subject to fits of depression, and on Monday last week took carbolic acid. But for the prompt attention of Dr. Caspar Laurie she would probably have died.

Jeremiah Burrows, aged 53, formerly a grocer of Hucknall Huthwaite, was found by his son lying dead in a cart-shed early on Thursday morning last week. Deceased had been in business at Manchester, and had apparently returned to his home to die. He had poisoned himself with carbolic acid. His sister had received a letter from him saying that he felt bad and out of his mind.

On Tuesday last, Mr. John Shepherd, partner in the firm of Messrs. Smithson Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, York Street, Oldham, after drinking some carbolic acid, jumped from the top storey of a warehouse, dying afterwards, partly from the fall and partly from the poison. At the inquest, John Ward, an assistant to a chemist in Oldham Road, said that Mr. Shepherd, whom he knew by sight, bought the carbolic acid, saying that he wanted it to disinfect a sewer.

Henry Gilbert (65) poisoned himself at Birmingham with carbolic acid on June 18. About five months ago he lost his wife, and this seems to have preyed on his mind.

Irish News.

A Large Dose of Epsom Salts.

The body of Mrs. Martha Mitchell has been exhumed at Meenagh, co. Antrim, for the purpose of examining the con-

tents of the stomach, owing to reports having been spread that the woman had been poisoned. Early one morning in May last the deceased woman, who was subject to periodic fits of indigestion and constipation, was taken ill, and before her breakfast, which she ate heartily, she swallowed the contents of a 2-oz. packet of Epsom salts. Soon afterwards she was seized with violent fits of vomiting, and later in the day fell into a state of collapse, in which she remained until her death the same evening. Last week an inquest was held, but as the *post-mortem* examination gave no definite results, owing to decomposition having set in, the inquiry was adjourned for an analysis to be made of the contents of the stomach.

Examination Notices.

Pharmaceutical Assistants' examinations are to be held at Dublin and Belfast on Wednesday, July 11. The last day of entrance for same will be Wednesday, June 27.

Registered Druggist examinations are to be held at Dublin on Thursday, July 12; and at Belfast (if twelve apply) on Tuesday, July 17. The last days of entrance for same will be:—For Dublin, Thursday, June 28; and for Belfast, Tuesday, July 3.

Scotch News.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association.

The first picnic of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association took place on June 13. A company of over sixty ladies and gentlemen left the Waverley Station in the morning and journeyed to Berwick-on-Tweed, from whence they drove to Norham Castle. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President (Mr. Bowman, Leith), was in charge.

Attempted Suicide.

John Leggat (36), druggist, who resided with his father in Rosebank Place, Aberdeen, attempted to commit suicide, on June 14, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Glasgow to the Rescue.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association is called for Thursday, June 23, at 9 P.M., to discuss the recent decision regarding the sale of poisons, the sale of Easton's syrup and kindred preparations, the Draft Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill. These disposed of, Mr. Jas. A. Russell is to move a resolution as an instruction to the delegates attending the federation of local associations. The resolution itself goes far to fill an octavo page in small type, and consists of a preamble, six clauses, and some explanatory additions. It begins by declaring that "We, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, taking as a watchword, not 'Pharmacy for pharmacists,' but 'Pharmacists for pharmacy, and pharmacy for the community,' advocate a new classification and registration of pharmacists into 'graduates' and 'undergraduates.' No other persons to compound or distribute medicines, and the Pharmaceutical Society to have power to remove names from registers if need be." A still more appropriate watchword might perhaps be suggested—"When in doubt, ask Glasgow."

The West of Scotland Chemical-works and the Threatened Coal-strike.

If the Scotch colliers come out on strike on Monday, as there is too much reason to fear they will, it is probable that the principal chemical-works in the West of Scotland will be almost totally closed. Already notices have been posted at the large works of the United Alkali Company's at St. Rollox, Glasgow, as well as at the company's other two works in Scotland, at Irvine, intimating that work will cease at the end of this week in the event of a strike taking place. The vitriol department of the works will not be stopped, as the sulphuric-acid chambers, which are the most delicate apparatus in the works, must be kept going under penalty of their getting out of order. It is further stated that even should the miners' strike last for only a week it will be im-

possible to open the Glasgow works again till after the fair holidays at the end of July. The directors regret this step, but say it is necessary it should be taken if coal cannot be had except at ridiculous rates. Notices of a general stoppage in the event of a strike have also been posted up at the two other large chemical-works in Irvine.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

POISON IN THE MILK.—The case of accidental poisoning through milk, reported in the **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** of last week from Auxerre, has been followed by one at St. Etienne, where more than forty persons have been affected by drinking milk that had either been poisoned or was obtained from a diseased cow. Two of the victims have died.

CHEAP ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIPYRETICS.—At the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday last, M. Chauveau read a long paper by M. Grimard, Professor of Physiology at the Lyons Veterinary School, and Dr. Geley, relative to the antipyretic action of certain alkaloids when applied directly to the patient's skin. The authors find that various alkaloids, such as cocaine, scarteine, belleborine, &c., powerfully affect the temperature of the body when applied to the dermis. They compare this action to that of sulphate of quinine taken internally; though in the former case the remedy is not absorbed, but simply acts upon the peripheral extremities of the sensitive nerves and thus affects the circulation of the blood. MM. Grimard and Geley believe that they have discovered a cheap form of medication which will be of special advantage in the case of patients who cannot support the absorption of sulphate of quinine by the stomach.

THE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY.—On June 19 the Chamber of Deputies appointed a committee, of twenty-two members, to examine the proposition brought forward by M. Guillemin to convert the distillation of alcohol into a State monopoly. It appears that the majority of the committee are favourable to the idea, though with many reservations. It is thought that very favourable results would be obtained both from a fiscal and hygienic point of view. His principal points are that the State would obtain an annual profit of 1,000,000,000 francs from the monopoly, and that the consumers would receive a product free from injurious substances. A faction of the Chamber is, however, distinctly opposed to the Guillemin project, principally on account of the enormous sum that would be required to indemnify the distillers. A difficulty seems to arise, too, in connection with the trade-marks for the various brandies, and it is not clear that the State would not have to add pharmacy as a subsidiary branch of its monopoly.

PHARMACY MEETINGS.—A Pharmaceutical Congress is announced to be held at the Paris School of Pharmacy on Friday, June 22, next. The provincial delegates are to hold a preparatory meeting at 9 A.M. on the same day in the *Salle des Actes*. On the following day (June 23) the Seventeenth Assembly of the Association of Pharmacists of France will be held at the Paris School of Pharmacy. Amongst the propositions that will be brought forward on this occasion is one by M. Cougoule to the effect that the new law on pharmacy should stipulate that pharmacists may only employ assistants after obtaining the authorisation of the syndicate of their department. M. Denige will ask the meeting to suppress pharmaceutical specialities, while M. Viaud will propose that an official tariff be established for goods supplied to the Public Relief Offices. It is proposed to modify the statutes of the Association by providing that the deliberations of the Council of Administration are only to be legal if fourteen members of the Association are present, in addition to those of the Seine Department. It is proposed to ask the meeting to approve voting by correspondence, and to change article 29 of the Statutes as follows: "On the application of 400 members, of a particular group or otherwise, the Council will call either a general meeting or a Congress, to which all French pharmacists will be invited whether members of the Association or not. The application for a meeting of the kind must specify the town in which it is proposed to be held."

DISPENSING BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Dr. Navarre was attending the three children of M. and Mme. Faches, at 138 Boulevard de la Gare, Paris, for whooping-cough, and prescribed for the youngest 1 gramme of bromide of potassium in six doses. Instead of dividing the gramme into six packets, the pharmacist gave six packets of 1 gramme each. The child, a baby of a year old, died after absorbing the contents of the fourth packet. Contrary to a statement made, M. Fache does not intend to lodge a complaint against the pharmacist, although he had been asked to do so. The following explanation has been supplied by the principal of the pharmacy where the error took place:—"I am greatly distressed by the sad accident that has occurred, and it is still more painful as certain persons have endeavoured to exploit the circumstance to my detriment; but am I really so much to blame? In the first place, it has not yet been proved that the child succumbed through having taken a dose obtained in my pharmacy. Doubtless a grainme of bromide of potassium constitutes a very strong dose for a child of a year old. Yet such a one is not unfrequently given for patients of that age, which explains how my assistant may have committed the error. If the prescription had indicated that it was for a baby, attention would have been aroused; but the mistake can very easily have been made when some hundreds of recipes are made up in a day, and especially when the substance prescribed, as in the present case, is not included in the category of dangerous medicaments."

PHARMACISTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS.—The Pharmacists' Syndical Chamber (or Pharmaceutical Association) of the Seine recently had a case before it of a qualified chemist who applied for admission to the syndicate, but was refused on the ground that he had at one time managed a Municipal pharmacy, and that the syndicate, having opposed the creation of these pharmacies, cannot admit to membership a man who has been engaged in one of them. It is curious to note that while Bordeaux pharmacists are exercised in their minds because a judge of their town recently decided that any person ceases to belong to a trade syndicate when he retires from the particular profession represented by it, the committee of the Seine Syndical Chamber informs its members that the fact of giving up pharmacy and retiring to the provinces does not force them to resign membership. This matter was brought up by the resignation of M. Arnould, a retired pharmacist. The Syndical Chamber has issued a notice to the effect that it "will be happy to continue to count amongst its members such colleagues—unfortunately too few who have assured a competence at the end of their professional career." As a matter of fact, this seems to have been at the time contrary to French law, for during the present week animated discussions have been going on in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of professional syndicates, and only on Thursday last the House voted the following amendment on the proposition of M. Guillemin:—"Persons who have relinquished the exercise of any particular profession may continue to remain members of a syndicate of that profession, provided they have not adopted another profession." The word "profession" in French carries with it the meaning trade or calling; and by "syndicate" is meant any officially recognised trade organisation.

AUSTRALASIAN NOTES.

THE following notes of Australasian news are based upon information appearing in the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* of May 1:

A N.S.W. SHERLOCK HOLMES.—Recently the N.S.W. Pharmacy Board gave information to the police authorities that an unqualified man was carrying on business as a chemist and druggist in an up-country town, and in due course the sergeant in charge of the place was instructed to make inquiries, purchase some poison, and institute a prosecution. The sergeant immediately proceeded to interview the "chemist," gave him instructions not to sell any poison, and next day sent a subordinate to the shop for strychnine, which, of course, was not forthcoming. He then reported the whole of his proceedings to headquarters, finishing up

with the statement that all his efforts to catch his man had failed.

THE COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELDS.—In spite of the fact that the medical and pharmaceutical professions in Western Australia are notoriously overstocked already, there are among the thousands of immigrants now flocking to the newly-opened Coolgardie goldfields many chemists and medical men. The majority of them appear to intend to start practising at the goldfields not, as might be supposed, to take to gold-mining themselves. The chemists in the Western Australian towns obtain little or no benefit from the immigration, as all the new-comers clear out to the gold-fields by the first train. When the hot season comes the gold-seekers will turn townwards again, with their "little bit o' splosh," and then the pharmacist expects to have his haul.

THE SALE OF OPIUM TO ABORIGINES IN QUEENSLAND.—The *Brisbane Courier* states that since the Poisons Act came into force opium has been distributed more extensively than before to the blacks in the Maranoa district. The drug is said to be sold in the shops of chemists of reputed respectability, while all the police have done is to pounce on a hapless Chinaman or two. Since the passing of the Act, the distribution of the drug, though not a whit decreased, has fallen into the hands of unscrupulous individuals who compensate themselves for any risk they run by making an enormous profit. Then follows a very remarkable statement:—"The drug is now sold to the blacks at extortionate prices, and so adulterated with deleterious substances that even the small quantity they are able to buy has sufficed, in several cases, to bring them to death's door." The penalty for supplying opium to any aboriginal or half-caste or Pacific Islander is not more than 10*l.* nor less than 2*l.* for the first offence, and not more than 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for the second and other subsequent offences.

THE "PROFESSION" AND THE "TRADE."—"Friendly Society dispensing" flourishes luxuriantly in New Zealand. The chemists, of course, are not in love with it, but when, some time ago, a new system was introduced they expected better things. Under the new scheme the lodge patient, at the end of each quarter, receives two tickets—a 15*s.* one, which he hands to his doctor in payment for medical advice, and a 5*s.* one, which he tenders to the pharmacist in payment of medicines dispensed. The tickets are payable at the lodge, and the 15*s.* and 5*s.* represent the full payment for services rendered to the tenderer, including, in the case of married members, their wives and families. By a strange coincidence the Wellington pharmacists find that only the family tickets (particularly those representing large families) come into their hands. This is how the thing works out:—Scene: Medical man's office. Enter young man, single. "Ah, yes; diarrhoea very bad—very bad; must have some medicine." Presents doctor's coupon. "Haven't you another coupon?" "Yes, but that is for the chemist." "Well, yes; but you had better give that to me too, then I can give you the medicine myself, and be sure that it is all right." Patient gives chemist's coupon. The next to come in is a woman with four children; presents both coupons. "Ah, yes, my good woman, you must take this one to Mr. Blank, round the corner—he does all my dispensing." The consequence is that the doctor sends in along with his own coupons twenty or thirty of the chemist's which he has picked out, and Mr. Blank sends in ten or eleven, for which he gets about 1*l.* 6*s.*, being value of quarter's coupon 1*s.* 3*d.*, with *pro rata* for those which have not been used at all, for which he supplies about 3*l.* worth of medicines, and has to tramp round his shop at all hours of the night.

CHEMICAL WORKS AT BILBAO.—There are now at Bilbao, Spain, two large chemical-works. The one was established a few years ago by Burt, Bolton & Haywood, of London, for the treatment of coal-tar, and extraction of various dyes and products (berzols, &c.). The other factory is owned by Eirazquin & Co. It produces salpauric acid for dynamite and for the petroleum and tinplate works, &c., and also nitric and hydrochloric acids, nitrate of ammonia, glycerine, sulphates of sodium, iron, copper, and alumina, alum, and artificial manure.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE REV. FATHER KNEIPP, the German water-curiest, doctored 10,899 patients in 1893.

THE GERMAN HONEY-CROP. One of the best honey-harvests on record is expected in Western Germany this year.

WOMEN MEAT-INSPECTORS.—A number of women are now being trained in Berlin as official meat-inspectors. It is intended, experimentally, to fill up with them vacancies occurring in the present staff, which is entirely composed of men.

THE COAL-TAR DYE INDUSTRY.—It is stated that Germany now produces 90 per cent. of the world's output of alizarine and 75 per cent. of that of aniline-dye. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, and France share almost the whole of the remaining 10 and 25 per cent. between them.

A BELGIAN JUBILEE.—The fiftieth anniversary of the *Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers* will be celebrated in Antwerp by the Belgian pharmacists on Sunday, July 1. At midday there is to be a meeting at the Antwerp Town Hall, and at 6 P.M. a dinner at "Old Antwerp," in the Exhibition.

THE SACCHARINE PATENT.—The suit of the German chemical firm of Dr. F. v. Heyden Nachf., at Radebeul, near Dresden, for the annulation of the saccharine patent of Fahlberg List & Co., in Salbke-Westerhüsen, was dismissed with costs on June 9 by the Reichsgericht at Leipzig, the highest German court of law.

A MONUMENT TO THE LATE PROFESSOR V. HOFMANN.—A monument will shortly be placed over the grave of the late Professor A. W. von Hofmann, in the Dorotheen cemetery in Berlin. The monument will bear a marble bust of the deceased scientist, sculptured by Schaper, from a model made on the occasion of von Hofmann's seventieth birthday.

A FOREIGN BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The New York members of the London Society of Chemical Industry have drawn up a petition requesting permission from the Council to form a local section. This is a step towards the realisation of the scheme suggested by Dr. Armstrong in his recent address to the Chemical Society.

FIGHTING THE CHOLERA IN ASIA MINOR.—A mission composed of Ali Bey, a high Turkish official, several civil and military physicians, and about fifteen officials attached to the service of hygiene, will shortly leave for the cholera-stricken localities in Asia Minor. The object of the mission is to carry out in all those places the sanitary measures adopted in view of combating the epidemic, and organise the hygienic service in the towns.

A PILL-LOTTERY.—H. W. Tempany, a New York druggist, has been arrested on a charge of using the Post Office for fraudulent purposes. He advertised pills for sale, and in every box was a ticket, which purported to offer a chance upon a piano, a house, or several money prizes. One of Tempany's lady customers in Chicago bought a large quantity of the pills in the hope of realising something in the supposed lottery. On failing in this she put the matter in the hands of the Post Office authorities. Tempany was arrested and sent to gaol in default of finding \$1,000 bail.

MEDICINES FOR CHINA.—Native medicines form a surprisingly large item in the trade of the Chinese port of Ningpo, no less than 77,525*l.* worth having been imported during the year 1893, mostly from Hankow, the chief seat of the trade, in addition to an export valued at 47,577*l.* There is also a small business done in certain well-known foreign remedies, such as quinine, morphia, castor oil, cod-liver oil, chlorodyne, and the like. This business would be capable of indefinite expansion could the prejudices of the Chinese with regard to the use of foreign drugs be once overcome.

SINGULAR POISONING CASE IN MELBOURNE.—An extraordinary case of poisoning is now being investigated by the Melbourne police. A widow named Martha Needle has been arrested for attempting to murder Herman Juncken by putting arsenic in his food. Her man and his two brothers

Otto and Louis boarded with Mrs. Needle, who became engaged to Otto. Louis objected to the marriage, and he died recently under very peculiar circumstances. His brother Herman, while arranging the affairs of the deceased, was poisoned twice, but escaped with his life and gave information to the police.

A FORCED PHARMACY.—The village of Schmargendorf, in Prussia, is not rich or populous enough to support a pharmacy, but it is situated miles from anywhere, and the inhabitants are very anxious to have access in their midst to pharmaceutical aid. To supply this want the authorities have ordered the apotheker at Dentsch-Wilmersdorf to keep a branch shop at Schmargendorf. At first the apotheker, expecting nothing but loss from the venture, refused, but being told that, if he persisted in that attitude, his licences for branch-shops in other more prosperous villages of the district would be cancelled, he reluctantly consented.

BOSTON DRUGGISTS AND SPIRIT-LICENCES.—Druggists in Boston who run two or more drug-stores will in future only be allowed a liquor-licence for one of them. There are twelve double-barrelled druggists' applicants for liquor-licences. Chairman Whitney, of the State Board of Pharmacy, upon being interpellated on the subject, said:—"A certificate of registration is required for a licence, and the Pharmacy Act says that 'every person who has received a certificate of registration from the Board shall conspicuously display the same in his place of business.' Now, the Board cannot grant duplicate certificates, and no man can hold more than one liquor-licence on his certificate."

THE JAVA GOVERNMENT CINCHONA-PLANTATIONS.—According to the quarterly report (for March) of the Director of the Government cinchona-plantations in Java, the total yield in dried bark of the plantations in question for the year 1893 was 557,323 half-kilos., of which 460,080 were *Ledger*, 78,732 *Succirubra*, 17,010 *Officinalis*, and 1,492 half-kilos. *Cal. Schuhkraft*. The eight plantations which form the Government estates have recently been re-surveyed, and are found to cover 1,461 bahoes, or 1,012 acres. The trees in the open number 2,968,450, of which 2,212,000 are *Ledgers* (including 2,500 survivors of the original plants), 657,000 *Succirubras* and *Calopteras*, 95,900 *Officinalis*, 2,000 *Lancifolias*, 1,550 *Calisayas* and *Hasskarlianias*, and about 1,500 *Pitayensis*.

PHARMACISTS AND MEDICAL MEN IN CAPE COLONY.—The agitation against the granting of chemists' licences to medical men in Cape Colony, to which we referred in a recent issue, continues to spread. On May 23 a meeting of chemists was held in Cape Town in support of the action of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Mock took the chair. The meeting was convened by Mr. Copeland, who suggested that they should form a trade protection association, similar to those already formed in the Eastern Province and Kimberley. This was unanimously carried, and so was a resolution approving of the action taken by the members of the Pharmacy Board and heartily endorsing it. It was further agreed that a committee should be formed to draw up a petition to present to Parliament giving reasons why clause 22 of the Pharmacy Act should be allowed to remain on the statute book as at present, and that the secretary of the Eastern Province Chemists' Association should be communicated with for the purpose of forming a united association of chemists, comprising the whole of South Africa.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—A permanent Pan-American exhibition, established with a view of developing the commercial relations between the United States and other American countries, was opened at New York on May 1. The New York Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative of this exhibition, but it was joined by a large number of private American manufacturers and merchants. The exhibition is divided into three sections, viz.:—(1) The section for foreign Governments; (2) the section of the United States Government; (3) the section of American manufacturers. In the first are shown samples of the raw products of Central and South America. Some 40,000 square feet are devoted to this section, Mexico taking 10,000, Brazil 6,000, Colombia and Guatemala each 3,000. The American manufacturers' section contains articles suitable for exportation, and the American Government department contains patterns of articles made in the

different States of the Union and adapted for a foreign market. There is also a library with reading-room, where the daily papers and market reviews of the different countries of the world are deposited. The exhibition is free, and interpreters are placed at the disposal of visitors.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SYDNEY PHARMACIST.—Mr. James B. Mountford, a well-known chemist, of Forest Lodge, Sydney, unaccountably disappeared on February 28 last, and has not been seen since. Mr. Mountford was a widower of 43 years, with two small children, and appears to have taken a considerable interest in racing. On the day of his disappearance Mr. Mountford visited the Moorefield races, and was afterwards seen in Sydney, at an hotel, though he did not return home. The police have searched all the creeks and the river in the vicinity of the racecourse, and some fifty police and civilians have dragged every likely spot. Two detectives had previously visited all the haunts of thieves and vagabonds in almost every quarter of Sydney, to make sure that Mr. Mountford was not being harboured by any thieving bookmakers, who were supposed to have drugged him with the view of getting his money. A rumour was current at one time that he had been seen in Woolloomooloo, but a thorough investigation of every suspicious place further convinced them that there could be no truth in it. The police also investigated his business affairs, which show that he could not have been robbed of any large sum of money, and they have come to the conclusion that he left Sydney immediately after the races for one of the new goldfields. Mr. Mountford's business was for a time carried on by one of the wholesale houses, and has now been sold.

ALCOHOL IN GERMANY.—Official figures relating to the spirit industry of the German Empire have just been published. They show that 60,025 alcohol-distilleries were at work in the empire last year, against 59,789 in 1892. More than one-third (22,029) of these are found in the grape-growing provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, 19,577 in Baden, 6,508 in Württemberg, 4,667 in Bavaria, and only 6,108 in Prussia. The great majority of the distilleries (47,385) are small ones, using fruit, brewery-refuse, &c., as raw material. Only 27 works distill molasses—a branch of industry which appears to be dying out, as in 1891-92 there were only 39 molasses-using distilleries at work. Farinaceous substances (potatoes and grain) are used by 12,613 works. Prussia, although possessing the smallest number of works, has by far the largest, her share of the total alcohol-output of 3,028,920 hectoliters (of about 22 gallons) absolute alcohol being 2,449,626 liters. The largest Prussian factory produced over 40,000 hectoliters. The consumption of absolute alcohol in Germany for drinking-purposes in 1892-93 was 2,254,919 hectoliters, or 4.5 liters per head of the population (=about 1 gallon). In 1891-92 it was 4.4 liters. The quantity used for industrial purposes was 60,670 hectoliters, against 551,300 the year before, of which 145,026 were used in vinegar-manufacture, and 315,254 were denaturalised. The total exports of German alcohol were only 111,447 hectoliters absolute. The gross revenue from the spirit-tax was 141,435,216m. in 1892-93 against 134,185,046m. the year before. The following quantities of raw material were used for distilling:—Potatoes, 2,105,890 tons (1891-92, 1,334,602 tons); corn, 338,370 tons (1891-92, 490,420 tons); molasses, 37,453 tons (1891-92, 94,924 tons); stone-fruit, 252,900 hectoliters (1891-92, 306,031 hectoliters); wine-lees, 231,467 hectoliters (1891-92, 168,229 hectoliters); malt-residue, 195,338 hectoliters (1891-92, 208,875 hectoliters); fruit (various), 64,006 hectoliters (1891-92, 89,434 hectoliters); liquid wine-lees, 30,252 hectoliters (1891-92, 18,211 hectoliters); pressing-residue from grapes, 29,517 hectoliters (1891-92, 44,096 hectoliters); grape-wine, 15,743 hectoliters (1891-92, 11,301 hectoliters).

MRS. CLANCY: Yis, Mrs. Muggins, Pat and Oi part to mate no more. Oi wint to th' hospital to ax after him. "Oi want to see me husband," sez Oi—"th' man that got blowed up." "Yez can't," sez th' doethur—"he's under the influence of Ann E stheticks |" "Oi don't know th' lady," sez Oi, mighty dignified lolke; "but if me lawful wedded husband kin act loike that whin he's at dith's door, Oi'll have a divooee from him!"

Legal Reports.

MORRIS LITTLE & CO. v. PEARSON.

IN the Chancery Division on June 15, Mr. Swinfen Eady, Q.C., appeared in support of a motion on behalf of the plaintiffs for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from selling as the plaintiffs' sheep-dip an article which was not of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

Mr. Eustace Smith, on behalf of the defendant, said he was ready to have the motion heard if his friend would allow a correction as to dates in the affidavits for the defendant.

Mr. Swinfen Eady, proceeding, said that instances were alleged by the plaintiffs of the defendant having supplied as Little's sheep-dip, sheep-dip not of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and the plaintiffs exhibited an invoice or receipt for money, whereby the sheep-dip sold by the defendant was described as Little's. The defendant denied that he had sold any sheep-dip as Little's except a small quantity he had procured from the plaintiffs. Under these circumstances he should have thought that without prejudice the defendant would have given an undertaking until the trial of the action not to do what was complained of. The defendant purported to explain the two instances in which his sheep-dip had been invoiced as Little's, and whether his explanation was true or not would be seen at the trial.

Mr. Eustace Smith said he could not resist offering an undertaking, but, having regard to the fact that the defendant's case was that in the two instances referred to what had been done was the result of a mistake, he asked if the Court could not see its way to put an end to the action. If the plaintiffs had other instances he could understand their going to trial, but if there were none he suggested that further expense ought not to be incurred in the matter. He hoped the Court would hear the whole of the evidence, and dispose of the matter.

Mr. Swinfen Eady said there was a conflict of testimony. At the direction of the plaintiffs, certain persons went into the defendant's shop, and asked for Little's sheep-dip, and obtained a receipt for that article. What was supplied to them was evidently not of the plaintiffs' manufacture.

Mr. Justice North asked where it was bought.

Mr. Swinfen Eady said at the defendant's own shop, and the receipt was given by the defendant in person. The defendant met that by saying that the men did not ask for Little's sheep-dip at all, but for sheep-dip, and his own was supplied, and that then the plaintiffs sent a separate messenger to ask for a receipt, who said, "I have bought two gallons of Little's sheep-dip; give me a receipt for it." Whereupon the defendant wrote out a receipt, not knowing what had taken place. He (Mr. Swinfen Eady) asked the Court not to believe that; but, without seeing the witnesses, it was impossible to say who was speaking the truth.

Mr. Justice North suggested that, with a view of saving costs, it would be better for the parties to arrange. He pointed out that the defendant admitted plaintiffs' right, and was prepared to undertake not to sell any sheep-dip under the name of Little's, except that which was purchased from the plaintiffs.

After some discussion it was arranged that the matter should stand over for a week to enable the parties to arrive at a settlement.

TYSON v. TYSON & CO.

IN the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on Friday, Justices Cave and Collins, sitting as a Divisional Court, had before them the case of Tyson v. Tyson & Co. (Limited), on an application by the plaintiff for an injunction restraining Mr. Thomas English Stephens (trading under the title of S. B. Tyson & Co.) from selling a medical compound known as Tyson's vegetable specific for drunkenness, except as supplied to him by the plaintiff under a certain agreement, and from advertising himself as the proprietor of the said specific.

Mr. Carson, Q.C., and Mr. Hume Williams appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Banks represented the defendant.

Mr. Carson, in opening the case, said that the action was one brou... Mr. Sutton B. Tyson, a doctor, resident in

America, against Mr. Thomas English Stephens, a gentleman who enjoyed the twofold distinction of being a pharmaceutical chemist and a member of the English bar.* The defendant traded under the title of S. B. Tyson & Co. (Limited), thereby taking the name of the plaintiff, whose medicine, it was alleged, he was trying to sell as his own. The defendant had another title, B. W. Hair & Co., under which he sold a cure for asthma. The plaintiff was the proprietor of a formula for the cure of drunkenness and the opium and tobacco habits. Early in 1893 he gave a power of attorney to Mr. J. W. Hair, the gentlemen who originally sold to Stephens the asthma-cure. Mr. Hair was to come over from America, and establish agencies in this country for the purpose of selling this cure for drunkenness, which the plaintiff had been running in America for some time. Hair went to Stephens, and in March, 1893, entered into an agreement with him of a somewhat peculiar character. Stephens was to be the agent for the sale of this particular medicine in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, and he was to have the option to November, 1894, of purchasing the specific. The injunction now sought for was to restrain Stephens from selling the drug outside the terms of the agreement, and to prevent him holding himself out as the proprietor. The agreement was drawn by Stephens himself, and in doing so he had exercised all his faculty as a member of the bar. He was described in it as the exclusive permanent agent, and the option to become purchaser was in these words, "irrevocably offer you the right of option to purchase, for yourself or a company, the plaintiff's right to the formula to make this medicine." The price to be paid was 15,000L, but although Stephens had been selling the medicine, and reaping the profits since March, 1893, he had not paid a penny to the vendor.

Mr. Justice Collins: Will you kindly tell me whether there has been any marked diminution in drunkenness in the United Kingdom since the defendant undertook to sell the medicine?

Mr. Carson said he did not know whether any statistics had been made up since the formula had been traded in this country, but he understood that the defendant had said he had effected 500 cures gratis with the most satisfactory results. (Laughter.) The defendant had never indicated under the terms of the agreement his acceptance of the option to purchase; he had not obtained the formula from Dr. Tyson, and he had not paid any portion of the money.

Mr. Banks said his contention was that certain sums of money had been paid under the agreement to the gentleman who held the power of attorney.

Mr. Carson: Dr. Tyson, on hearing of the agreement that had been entered into, had given Mr. Hair another power of attorney directing the cancellation of that portion of the agreement with regard to the purchase, and that Stephens should be dismissed from the agency.

Mr. Justice Cave: Do you want to get to trial as early as possible?

Mr. Carson: That is my desire.

Mr. Banks: Do your Lordships think this is a case that ought to be tried?

Mr. Justice Cave: If the trial can be accelerated the necessity of an interim injunction may be obviated.

Mr. Banks: We do not allege any rights other than what we got under the terms of the agreement. The defendant had paid all that was to be paid up to this point, and he had until November to determine whether he would buy this specific for the large sum of 15,000L.

Mr. Justice Collins: Then it is common ground that you are not the proprietor.

Mr. Justice Cave: If you have the power to become so it is clear that you are not.

Mr. Banks: I have got the option to purchase, and I am the sole agent.

Mr. Justice Collins: Then you can be restrained from saying you are the sole proprietor in the meantime.

Mr. Banks: I have no objection to that. When we were before Mr. Justice Lawrence we said this was not a genuine application. They think they have made a bad bargain with me, and they are trying to sell the cure elsewhere. This they cannot do as long as my advertisements are issued.

* We do not find the name on the register. ED. C. & D.

Mr. Carson: We will take 15,000*l.* now. They cannot say we are trying to get out of the bargain.

Mr. Banks said that the reason they advertised themselves as the proprietors was that the plaintiff was trying to sell elsewhere in breach of the agreement, and the only protection they had was to give notice to the public.

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot object to being restrained from posing as proprietor.

Mr. Banks: We do not object to that.

Mr. Justice Collins: Only two things are asked for—that you should not sell medicines not supplied by the plaintiff, and that you should not pose as proprietor.

Mr. Carson: That is all I ask for.

Mr. Banks: I do not object to that.

Mr. Justice Cave: When will you be ready for trial?

Mr. Carson: I shall be ready on Monday.

Mr. Banks: We have not put in our defence yet. We intend to counterclaim for damages for breach of the agreement, and we also want discovery and time to administer interrogatories. I cannot fix a day when I shall be ready.

Mr. Justice Cave: Then I am afraid there must be an injunction.

Mr. Carson: The defendant says we cannot be at issue until after the Long Vacation. Mr. Stephens is really wanting to stave off the trial as long as possible.

Mr. Banks: I cannot say when we shall be ready. I have not thought it over.

Mr. Justice Cave: Mr. Banks, this will not do.

After further argument, their Lordships made an order granting an injunction restraining the defendant from holding himself out to be the proprietor of this medicine, or from selling any medicine of this particular kind except as the agent of the plaintiff and as supplied by him. On the other hand, the plaintiff would undertake to supply the medicine in question as required and paid for, and not to sell medicine himself contrary to the terms of the agreement.

A DISPUTE ABOUT ANALYSIS.

ON Thursday, June 14, at the Birmingham County Court, before his Honour Judge Chalmers and a jury, an action was brought by T. W. & W. Southall, of Bull Street, Birmingham, pharmaceutical chemists, against John Loughton, of Garrison Lane, brickmaker, to recover 19*l.* 19*s.* for services rendered. The account, dated July, 1890, was made up as follows:—Analyses of clays, 12*l.* 12*s.*; analyses of bricks, 4*l.* 4*s.*; analysis of efflorescence, 10*s.* 6*d.*; analysis of globule of fused material, 1*l.* 1*s.*; physiological experiments, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Cross appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. O'Connor for the defendant. In the early part of 1890 the plaintiffs were called on by Mr. Loughton, who brought brick-ends and lumps of clay in his pockets. He saw Mr. Southall, the senior partner of the firm, and producing the brickbats complained that they were discoloured in the burning by an efflorescence or scum which exuded from the hot clay. Instead of the bricks being a uniform red colour, they were changed in places to a dirty grey. He wanted to know from the plaintiffs what was the cause and cure of the discoloration. It was with that object he had stuffed his pockets with the brick-ends and bits of clay from different portions of his pit. Mr. Southall told him that he could analyse the clay and the bricks and endeavour to find out the cause of the trouble. Defendant asked what the charges would be, and Mr. Southall replied that he charged 3*l.* 3*s.* per analysis. Mr. Loughton emptied his pockets of the bricks and clay, and left. Mr. Cripps, who was then analytical chemist for Messrs. Southall, was instructed to analyse the materials left by the defendant, and spent much time over the work. The time he spent on it would represent a fortnight's continuous employment. In the end he reported to the defendant that the efflorescence was a silicate brought from the interior of the brick by the steam generated in the burning. As a remedy Mr. Cripps suggested that steam should be injected into the oven with the hot gases from the fire, and that other modifications of the process of burning should be tried. For the work done the plaintiffs considered the charge fair and reasonable. In cross-examination, Mr. Southall denied that he undertook to make the whole of the analyses for 3*l.* 3*s.*

For the defence Mr. Loughton was called, and stated that

he went to Messrs. Southall entirely ignorant of the processes required for the analysis. He wanted to know what caused the scum or efflorescence on the bricks, and in order that he might know how far he was committing himself to expense he asked Mr. Southall what the cost of the investigation would be. Mr. Southall replied 3*l.* 3*s.* He called and saw Mr. Cripps more than once when the analysis was in progress, but he did not know what amount of time that gentleman had devoted to the experiments. When the account was delivered, he refused to pay it. He would have willingly paid 6*l.* 6*s.* for the analysis, if it had been a practicable one, but the suggestions made for injecting steam and arranging the bricks were quite outside the scope of ordinary working. He had recently had an analysis made by Messrs. Phillip Harris & Co., and the report they presented showed that the scum came from the top stratum of his clay-bed. By discarding that stratum, and modifying the heat of the oven at the beginning, the evil was cured. The total cost of Messrs. Harris's analysis was 1*l.* 1*s.*

Mr. H. S. Shorthouse, analyst for Messrs. Harris, said that he had been seven years in the employment of Messrs. Harris, and had made the analysis of Mr. Loughton's clay and discoloured bricks. He found the discoloration due to an alkaline silicate formed in the burning of the bricks. He went to the claypit, examined the clay and the ovens, and discovered that the efflorescence was due to the quality of the clay in the upper stratum, combined with a too rapid heating of the green bricks. His firm charged 1*l.* 1*s.*, and the time he spent on the analysis and the visit to the pit would be about two days. In cross-examination, he admitted that the seven years he had spent at Messrs. Harris's included the period of his apprenticeship. He did not dispute the accuracy of Mr. Cripps's analysis, but could not say anything as to his recommendations. Had he or his firm known that there had been a previous analysis in dispute they would not have undertaken the work. He knew nothing of Mr. Cripps's analysis till afterwards.

His Honour said the question for the jury was whether or not there had been a bargain to do the work for 3*l.* 3*s.* If the jury thought there was no such bargain, then they could say whether the charges were fair and reasonable. Mr. Loughton had paid into court 3*l.* 3*s.* and costs, and if the jury considered that there was a bargain to do the work for that amount their verdict would be for the defendant.

The jury gave a verdict for the defendant, and his Honour gave judgment in his favour, with costs.

It transpired in the course of the case that defendant had offered to pay 15*l.* to settle the matter rather than fight it out.

CHEMISTS AND OPTICAL GOODS.

IN the City of London Court, on Friday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the adjourned case of the British and Foreign Optical Company (Limited) v. Moss was disposed of, the proceedings on the two previous occasions having been reported in the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week and the week before. The plaintiff company, of 12 Furnival Street, Holborn, sought to recover the sum of 4*l.* from the defendant, Mr. Ernest Moss, chemist, 25 Queen-Street, Ramsgate, as damages for refusing to take delivery of certain optical goods, which, it was alleged, he had purchased of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' case was that the defendant purchased optical goods to the value of 22*l.* and then countermanded the order, the present action being for the loss of profit. The defendant's version of the matter was that he did not know the goods would cost so much, and he refused to have them. Mr. Commissioner Kerr held that the plaintiffs could not recover the profit they would have made on the goods if the defendant had taken them, and adjourned the case for evidence of the actual damage sustained by the plaintiffs. When the case was called on Friday, Mr. Skinner Turner appeared as counsel for the defendant, but there was no appearance for the plaintiff company.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he would strike the case out and allow the ordinary costs.

Mr. Turner asked for the allowance of counsel's fees.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: No. The claim is under 10*l.* I never do it when that is the case.

Mr. Turner: It has been adjourned three times.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr could not help that. It was an action for goods sold and delivered, or rather for goods sold and returned, which any solicitor of a month's standing—in fact, any solicitor's boy of three months' standing—could have conducted. (Loud laughter.) He could not allow the costs of counsel where the claim was under 10*l.* He expected solicitors in practice in that court to conduct cases of this description themselves.

The case was then struck out and the ordinary costs allowed.

LAYING DOWN POISON.

AT the June sitting of the Dartford County Court, before Judge Emden, a case was heard in which the limits of the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act were laid down by the Judge. The defendant had been losing his pigeons, and suspecting a neighbour's cat to be responsible for the losses, laid some poison at the entrance of the pigeon-house, with the result that the cat died from poisoning. The defendant was sued for the value of the cat (1*l*), and in giving judgment his Honour said it was illegal to lay poison about premises under certain circumstances, but in this case the defendant put the poisoned meat inside the pigeon-house with the object of finding out what was doing him injury, and to protect his property. If he had laid the meat outside, or shown any intention to invite the cat, he would have been liable; but under the circumstances he held that the defendant was not responsible, and therefore entered a nonsuit.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN SCAIFE, 10 Mincing Lane, City, formerly of South John Street, Liverpool, Chemical-merchant.

THE adjourned hearing of this bankrupt's application for his order of discharge came before Mr. Registrar Linklater on Tuesday last. The only offence reported by the Official Receiver was the fact that the assets were insufficient to pay 10*s.* in the pound upon the unsecured liabilities, and his Honour, after hearing Mr. F. C. Willis on behalf of the bankrupt, granted the order of discharge, subject to judgment for the full amount of the debts being entered up.

Re GEORGE HOLDOM, 38 Snow Hill, E.C., and Fenny Stratford, Veterinary-medicine Manufacturer.

AN application for this bankrupt's order of discharge was made last week to Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt failed last March, with ranking liabilities 1,992*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and assets estimated to produce 200*l.* Proofs were made to the amount of 2,324*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the assets had realised 174*l.* 18*s.*, whilst a further 10*l.* might be anticipated. The bankrupt started business in December, 1891, with 1,000*l.* borrowed capital, in partnership with Mr. Cumberland, under the style of the Anticuta Company, at 236 Blackfriars Road. They traded together until March, 1893, when the business was sold to the Anticuta Syndicate (Limited) for 5,000*l.* in cash and shares. The bankrupt acted as managing director of the company at an annual salary of 200*l.* until it went into liquidation in October, 1893. During the following month he purchased for 27*l.* the company's stock from the landlord, and continued the business alone until February, 1894, when he sold it for 100*l.* in cash and 250*l.* in shares of a company then to be formed, by which he was subsequently employed as manager at a weekly salary of 3*l.* The failure was attributed to losses in respect of the Anticuta partnership and company, and more immediately to the adverse result of an action brought against and defended by the bankrupt, in connection with a bill of exchange for 100*l.* relating to the said company, for which he received no consideration, his total loss and liabilities in respect of which, and costs of the action, amounted to about 400*l.* As offences the Official Receiver reported that the assets were not equal

in value to 10*s.* in the pound on the unsecured debts, and that the bankrupt had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent.

The discharge was opposed by Mr. Cumberland on further grounds, and an allegation that the bankrupt had vexatiously and frivolously defended an action was upheld by the learned Registrar, who also endorsed the Official Receiver's report, and on those grounds suspended the discharge for three years. Order entered accordingly.

Re H. GILBERTSON & SONS, 11 St. Andrew Street, Holborn, Druggists' Sundriesmen.

THE adjourned sitting for public examination in this case was held on Tuesday last, before Mr. Registrar Linklater. The debtor J. Dowell, further examined by the Official Receiver, said that since the last occasion he had gone through the books for the whole of the trading, and had amended the deficiency account in certain particulars. He could not say exactly how the discrepancy of 2,320*l.* in the balance-sheet of June, 1892, had arisen, as no balance-sheets had been made out previous to that date. No net profits had been made in the business prior to June, 1892.

The examination was then concluded.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Ballans, William, and James, Thomas, Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury, chemical-manufacturers. Trustee—Walter Dawson, Dewsbury, chartered accountant. Dated June 15; filed June 18. Unsecured liabilities, 391*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 58*l.* 13*s.* The following are scheduled as creditors :

	£ s d.
Crowther, William & Sons, Gomersal	143 16 3
Haigh, G. & J., Dewsbury	118 16 8
Hoggate & Wilson, Dewsbury	32 10 10
James, William, Dewsbury	25 0 0
Samuel, W. H., & Co., Liverpool	12 6 6
Senior, Ann, Dewsbury	27 0 0

Business Changes.

THE chemist and druggist's business carried on at Yeovil by the late Mr. Edwin Hellier will be continued by the executors of the deceased.

THE EDINBURGH DRUG-STORE is the title of a new business shortly to be opened at 275 Holburn Street, Aberdeen. The site is situated away from the centre of the town.

MESSRS. SHIRLEY BROTHERS have bought the business of the Babies' Feeding-bottle Company, hitherto carried on at 61 St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, and will remove and carry on same at their present address, 105 and 107 Whitecross Street, E.C.

MR. ADAM GIBSON, of the firm of Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh, in announcing the death of his partner, Mr. Wm. Pinkerton, states that the business will be continued under the old style by himself and Messrs. John R. Harkness and Wm. L. Beaumont, who have been connected with the house for some years, and have now been taken into partnership.

THE LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—DISSOLUTION.

WE are asked to state that the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association is about to be dissolved, after an existence of nearly twenty-five years, and that all communications should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. W. Thirlby, 4 Southgate Street, and not to St. George's Chambers.

A correspondent sends us a short history of the now defunct Association, which may be of some interest to the members of other similar bodies. He writes:—

The enactment of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 created a stir among chemists and druggists throughout the country, and gave rise to a good deal of speculation as to the future of pharmacy. Many indulged the hope that the quasi-profession, now for the first time properly defined, was about to enter on a golden age, when honest merit would meet with its due reward, and that intelligence and industry would outstrip the combinations of capitalists.

In many of the larger towns there were men eager to advance the calling of pharmacy, and desirous of promoting the better education of the younger men, and so here and there little groups of active spirits gathered together and endeavoured to swell the tide that promised to set in to fortune.

The experience of a quarter of a century has shown how delusive were these early hopes, and it is interesting to take note of the rise, progress, and decay of one of the associations which, though not accomplishing all that its promoters anticipated, yet justified their action, and showed the value of their endeavours.

On February 11, 1869, a little group gathered together and passed a resolution:—

That taking into consideration the necessity of increased study in order to enable Assistants and Apprentices to pass the Modified, Minor and Major Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, an association be formed for the purpose of facilitating study, and having papers read at meetings to be held weekly or otherwise.

Forthwith they resolved themselves into an Association, and with little means but much zeal proceeded to help one another to higher attainments. Twice a week they held classes for the study of botany, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy and arithmetic, though later on, as the effect of the Act began to be felt, the teaching of arithmetic was no longer a necessity and was discontinued. Gradually the benefit of the Association began to be felt. Apparatus was purchased, the nucleus of a library was formed, and the importance of the enterprise revealed by a supper at which thirty-five were present, and who, it appears from the minutes, enjoyed among other luxuries "ale in abundance, as well as pastry."

The sun of prosperity now having fairly arisen, the Society, numbering about forty students, acquired rooms for its exclusive use, so that diligent students were at all times sure of a quiet place in which to search the mystic lore of modern pharmacy. Wholesale burses were applied to for specimens, and before long application was made to Bloomsbury Square for a grant of 10*l.* for the promotion of pharmaceutical education in this part of the provinces. The grant was made, and not only then, but again and again in after years the Pharmaceutical Society handsomely and generously voted money and means in the way of specimens for the furtherance of the good cause; but it could not vote men, and soon the removal to a distance of the early promoters, and the disinclination of others to continue their altruistic efforts for an indefinite and prolonged period, proved a source of weakness. Nevertheless, good work was accomplished, and not a session passed but some of the students achieved success in the examinations at Bloomsbury Square, and this without any further aid than that afforded by the Association.

Time and the increasing severity of the examinations brought more difficulties. In the early days of the Association the members consisted largely of grown-up young men, many of age enough to carry on business on their own account, but who in order to do so found it necessary to at once set-to and pass the required examinations. Gradually

this class of man disappeared, and the modified examination ceased to be in evidence, as the newer apprentices learned on their introduction to the trade the necessity of early and continued study. After a time the constant introduction of younger members gave rise to many stages of studentship, and rendered profitable class-teaching very difficult. Sometimes too in the middle of a session an effective teacher would remove to another town, and if after a time a willing successor was found, he was not always an able teacher; on the other hand able teachers were not always willing, whilst it sometimes happened that promises were indifferently kept, and students began to rely more and more on special courses and short terms of study in London at the completion of their apprenticeship.

For a time different methods were adopted, and the class system abandoned for papers contributed by the members on disconnected subjects, with an occasional lecture by some outsider of local importance. This system, however, was not much of a success.

Meanwhile the sharp winter of competition in trade had set in, and the battles of cutting chemists, doctors, and dispensing companies soon reduced the number of combatants, till with a rapid increase of the population there was an equally rapid decrease of pharmacists, and these chiefly of the better class. Qualified assistants who had been hitherto the backbone of the Association became scarce, and the chill atmosphere gave rise to personalities which tended still further to interfere with the well-being of the Association. Nevertheless a gallant fight was maintained for years, and work of varying quality, according to the personality of the committee and the ability of the teachers, was carried on. Finally the crisis came, and nothing was left but to reconstruct the Association on broader lines. Hitherto it had existed almost entirely for educational purposes, and the reconstructors fondly hoped that by enlarging the scope so as to include trade ethics a wider interest and a more prosperous condition would result. But they failed to realise the labour necessary to accomplish their object, and while educational matters were attended with fair success, and a class, averaging fifteen students, would willingly meet during the summer in one of the parks at 6.30 A.M. for the study of practical botany, and in the winter months at night in a chemical laboratory for practical work, trade matters looked after themselves, till finally, by slow degrees, the association died of starvation. Looking back on its history, we regret its disappearance, speak kindly of its efforts, and, treasuring with affection the memories of bygone days, think of many men—some of whom are winning their way to front ranks, and whose success in life is largely due to the stimulus and opportunities afforded by an association founded with good intentions, carried on by self-denial for the good of the craft, and finally, with changing times, facing the inevitable and closing the record of a useful hard-fought existence.

ATTEMPTED COMBINATION OF GERMAN GLASS-WORKS BY A BRITISH SYNDICATE.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* calls attention to a scheme which is now on foot for the formation of a "Trust" of certain large glass-factories in the kingdom of Saxony and in the Prussian provinces of Silesia and Brandenburg. The scheme is practically, says our contemporary, a revival of an attempt at forming a combination started in 1891, under the auspices of Mr. Lessenherg, the British Consul at Rostock. At that time the negotiations miscarried, as the inducements held out to the works were not sufficiently alluring. The present scheme appears to be conceived in a more liberal spirit, and is being matured with great secrecy. A "Mr. John Young, of London," is acting as the agent of the, as yet, anonymous British capitalists. He offers to buy up the works, which his principals desire to secure on the following terms:—Half the purchase-money to remain as a mortgage on the factory, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, one quarter to be paid in cash, and the remaining quarter in shares of the company to be formed. The stock and raw material to be taken over at a market value for cash. The capital of the new company is to consist of the aggregate amount paid for the works, a working capital to be fixed by the London financiers, and a founder's profit of 20 per cent., against 25 per cent. suggested in the 1891 scheme. The works must bind themselves to the promoters until October 1 next.

Scientific Notes :

Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany, Materia Medica, &c. Original, Selected and Translated.

THE TANNIN OF TEA.

HILGER AND TRETZEL have studied the chemical characters of this tannin, and find that it has the composition and general characters of an anhydride of digallic acid, and not those of a glucoside. By long-continued action of dilute sulphuric acid, the tea tannin is converted into gallic acid and a phlobaphen.

STRENGTH OF ACONITE-ROOT.

C. C. KELLER has recently reported upon fine samples of commercial aconite-root which he had examined for alkaloid. The percentages of aconitine he puts down at 0·87, 1·14, 1·05, 1·23, and 0·97; those that contained least alkaloid yielded a larger proportion of sugar. We do not gather from the author's remarks (*Schweiz. Woch. f. Ch. und Phar.*) that the percentages are for pure aconitine.

TOBACCO ALKALOIDS.

In a paper communicated to the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society, Professor A. Pinner referred to the constitution of nicotine, which he has long regarded as of a nitrite nature, and not, as Erard thinks, a benzoyl derivative. In this connection he spoke of a secondary base— $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$ —which he calls metanicotine. It is a liquid which boils at 275° C., volatilises with difficulty on a water-bath, is optically inactive, and the alkaline solution yields, on the addition of benzoyl chloride, a benzoyl derivative. From this and other reactions Pinner is forced to agree with Erard's view of the constitution of nicotine.

NUX-VOMICA ASSAY.

G. C. KELLER has experimented on the gravimetric and volumetric methods of assaying nux vomica, and his results do not show much difference (*Apoth. Zeit.* 93, p. 745). He first freed the powdered seeds from oil by means of ether, then extracted the alkaloids with a mixture of ether 10, chloroform 5, and dilute ammonia (10-per-cent.) 1. The alkaloidal residues before and after titration with decinormal hydrochloric acid worked out as follows:

	By weight	By titration	Difference
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
No. 1	2·64	2·548	0·02 = 3·5
" 2	2·685	2·611	0·074 = 2·01
" 3	2·855	2·795	0·060 = 2·1
" 4	2·78	2·722	0·055 = 2·18

Iodeosin was used as an indicator in the titration.

NATIVE MEDICINES FROM THE GAMBIA.

MR. J. H. OZANNE, travelling commissioner for the Gambia, West Coast of Africa (who had been supplied with a botanical outfit from Kew), has recently sent home a small collection of plants from the northern bank of the Gambia, accompanied by some brief notes on the medicinal uses of some of them. Among the most interesting of these are:—*Anona senegalensis*, Pers.: Called "Diorgud" by the natives. The leaf, heated and soaked in water, is used in diarrhoea and for gripping pains in the stomach. The petals of the flowers are used in the Niger for flavouring country dishes. *Cochlospermum tinctorium*, Rich.: "Foosca" of the natives. A decoction of the roots is given to assist women in labour. The plant is well known in the Soudan for a yellow dye obtained from the roots. *Selerocarya*, sp.? It has not been possible to determine the species of this plant. By the natives it is called "Dib." The gum is dissolved and mixed with soot and used for ink. The fruit resembles a greengage, and the juice is boiled down to a thick black consistency, and used by the natives for sweetening their "cherrec," or Guinea corn gruel. *Cassia Sieberiana*,

D.C.: A small tree, called by the natives "Guamqua." The root is steeped in water, and the infusion used to promote the flow of urine (yellow fever). *Combretum*, sp.: This plant, called by the natives "Topp," has not been specifically determined. The gum is used for the cure of toothache, and a decoction of the root is given to relieve pains in the stomach. *Sphaeranthus hirtus*, Willd.: This is a common weed, called by the natives "Lookidge." It is gathered and spread thickly on beds on which sick persons are laid, as it is said to relieve pains in the body and limbs and to induce sleep. *Ocimum basilicum*, L.: A very common weed, much used by the natives, who soak it in water and drink the infusion for "cooling the blood."

A POWERFUL REFRIGERATOR.

THERE are few things which annoy chemists so much as the difficulty of getting low temperatures when ice is not obtainable, and it is not easy making ice either, but Mr. H. N. Warren, in a *Chemical News* note, states that it can be readily obtained as follows:—"Take a fractional-distillation flask, and place it in the desired quantity of water which it is intended to freeze, contained in a suitable receptacle. Through the neck of the flask insert a rubber tube terminating in a glass point, which should all but touch the surface of the liquid contained in the flask, which consists of about 20 c.c. of an equal mixture of ether and carbon disulphide. The further end of the rubber is now connected to a pair of constant bellows, and a brisk current of air continued for about three minutes; almost immediately the thermometer will sink to zero, the vapour of the mixture introduced escaping through the small tubular of the flask, whilst the outside vessel, containing the water, will be found to have become inseparable owing to the thickness of the ice formed. A litre of water can be frozen in half an hour.

IDO-SULPHIDES OF PHOSPHORUS.

THREE iodo-sulphides of phosphorus, prepared by M. Ouvrard, are described in the June issue of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. The iodide of phosphorus, P_2I_4 , is not attacked by sulphuretted hydrogen at the ordinary temperature, but at a temperature slightly higher than the melting-point of the iodide, about 115°, hydriodic acid is slowly produced, and after a couple of days' heating at this temperature the reaction is usually complete. The product is readily soluble in carbon bisulphide, and the solution deposits crystals of an iodo-sulphide of the composition $P_4S_3I_2$. This substance forms very well-developed yellow crystals of high refractive power. They are permanent in dry air, but slowly attacked by moisture with elimination of sulphuretted hydrogen. They melt at 106° to a viscous liquid, and at 300° they inflame with evolution of iodine vapour and white fumes of phosphoric anhydride. Cold water only slowly attacks them, but they are rapidly decomposed by hot water. Fuming nitric acid at once induces an explosion accompanied by incandescence. The compound may more easily be prepared by dissolving the constituents in the correct proportions in carbon bisulphide, evaporating and heating to 120° in a current of inert gas, and again dissolving in carbon bisulphide; the solution deposits crystals of the new substance upon evaporation. It may also be at once obtained by dissolving iodide in a solution of sesquisulphide of phosphorus in carbon bisulphide and evaporating. The second iodo-sulphide of phosphorus has the composition PSI or $P_2S_2I_2$, and was obtained by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen upon the tri-iodide of phosphorus, PI_3 . The solution of the product in carbon bisulphide deposits red crystals of the new compound PSI . These crystals are much more rapidly attacked by moist air than those of the first iodo-sulphide, and the reaction is accompanied by the liberation of fumes of hydriodic acid. They take fire upon warming in the air, disseminating the odour of sulphur dioxide and the violet vapour of iodine. Water dissolves them rapidly, producing trisulphide of phosphorus and hydriodic and phosphorous acids, and sulphuretted hydrogen is subsequently evolved owing to the decomposition of the trisulphide. The third iodo-sulphide was obtained by reacting with excess of di-iodide of phosphorus upon the trisulphide. It is deposited from carbon bisulphide in deep red crystals, very rapidly decomposed by moist air, and its composition is P_2SI_4 . M. Ouvrard has also obtained several new halogen derivatives of the sulphides of arsenic and antimony.

New Companies and Company Reports.

THE REPORT for 1893 of the German East African Company of Berlin shows a gross profit of 286,278m., out of which the holders of preference shares will receive 5 per cent. dividend. Among the planting enterprises coffee promises to yield the best results; tea, cocoa, cardamoms, &c., have also been commenced. At the St. Paul Illaire plantation in Tanga, vanilla and indiarubber are the chief articles cultivated. This plantation is progressing very slowly.

ROBINSON BROTHERS (LIMITED).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of tar and ammonia distillers, &c., carried on by Robinson Brothers, at West Bromwich, Knottingley, Yorks, and Spondon, Derby, and to carry on the business of manufacturing, &c., coke, tar, pitch, ammoniacal liquor, naphtha, alizarine, coal-tar colours, and all kinds of dyes, &c. The first directors are W. L. Robinson, Coventry, tar-distiller; C. D. T. Bushell, Great Barr, Staffs, tar-distiller; H. W. Robinson, Coventry; E. L. Robinson, Leeds; and S. H. Robinson, Coventry. Qualification, 1,000*l.*; remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

MATTHEWS' WHITE LEAD (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in lead, and de-silverisers, chemists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of chemical preparations, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. T. Troup, 28 Gledstane's Road, W. Kensington; P. Keevil, 370 Edgware Road, W., merchant; R. Bedford, South Ealing, gentleman; A. G. Lee, 46 Salent Road, W. Hampstead, manager; S. Tonkin, 46 Pembroke Square, W., gentleman; E. W. Street, 61 Disraeli Road, E., gentleman; R. Y. Leventhorpe, 9 Gloucester Terrace, W., gentleman. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers; qualification, 50*l.* Registered office, 7 Portman Street, London, W.

BRITISH CYANIDES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares, of which 150 are founders'. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cyanides and other cyanogen products, and as chemical manufacturers. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. Chance, Leamington, alkali-manufacturer; A. M. Chance, Edgbaston, alkali-manufacturer; J. F. Chance, M.A., 51 Prince's Gate, S.W.; G. S. Allbright, The Elms, Edgbaston, manufacturer; J. J. Hood, 21 Shepherd's Bush Road, W., chemist; A. Salaman, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., chemist; J. W. Wilson, Edgbaston, manufacturer. Messrs. H. Chance, A. M. Chance, J. F. Chance, A. M. Chance, jun., G. S. Allbright, J. W. Wilson, and A. Salaman are to be the first directors; qualification, 250*l.*

BLEASDALE (LIMITED) is the title under which Messrs. William Bleasdale & Co., of York, will shortly register and carry on their business under the Companies Acts. An advance copy of the prospectus, which has been sent us, places the capital at 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, of which 6,000 shares are offered for subscription. The company is formed to carry on the business of the firm named as wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, patent-medicine vendors, drysalters, druggists' snndriesmen, &c., which has been conducted by them in the city of York since the year 1780. The amount payable to the vendors is 27,000*l.*, and this provides for office, warehouses, laboratory, mills, stones, shop, &c. We notice that Mr. G. A. Grierson, F.L.S., chemist, will continue to direct the whole of the manufacturing departments of the firm. The subscription-list closes on June 30. The proposed directors are Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Harrogate, pharmaceutical chemist, director of C.A.M.W.A.L. (chairman); J. C. Sharp, Musselburgh, chemist; J. O. Race, 18 Victoria Road, Eccles, Manchester, traveller; A. Humphreys, 77 Bishopthorpe Road, York, traveller; G. A. Grierson, F.L.S., Malton Road, York, chemist. Secretary (*pro tem.*): Mr. A. Humphreys. Proposed registered office, 23 Colliergate, York. The company will be represented by Messrs. J. O. Race, Wm. Sharp, and C. H. Collins, as formerly.

PARKES'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—We have received the prospectus of this company, which is in process of formation, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in 8,000 preference shares of 5*l.* each and 60,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. The first directors are Messrs. A. Chatto, 214 Piccadilly, W.; P. Warnford Davis, 61½ Fore Street, E.C.; Joseph F. Fuerst, Pilpot Lane, E.C.; and J. Murison, Parke's Drug-stores, managing director; the secretary, *pro tem.*, Mr. R. W. Silcock; and the registered office is at 21 Prince's Street, Oxford Circus, W. The object of the company is to acquire the drug-stores carried on under the above title at Brixton, Clapham, Peckham, and Balham, and the following particulars of the sales and profits since the opening of the various depôts are given: Brixton, opened twelve months, sales 10,129*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, gross profit 2,742*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* (27 per cent.), net profit 1,169*l.* 19*s.* (11½ per cent.); Clapham, opened twelve months, sales 5,876*l.* 12*s.*, gross profit 1,615*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* (27½ per cent.), net profit 662*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* (11½ per cent.); Peckham, opened fifteen months, sales 5,110*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, gross profit 1,438*l.* (28 per cent.), net profit 106*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* (2½ per cent.). The Balham store was opened on March 10 last, and is said to be doing business at the rate of 5,000*l.* per annum. Premises have also been taken at 21 Prince's Street, W., and at 6 The Broadway, Hammersmith, and these will shortly be opened. The price to be paid for the three first established stores, including leases, fixtures, &c., is 20,000*l.*, and will be paid by 5,000*l.* cash, and as to 15,000*l.* by the allotment of 12,000 fully-paid-up shares in the company. It is stated that the 30,000*l.* to be obtained by the first issue of shares will be applied with as little delay as possible to the establishment of thirteen new stores. The contract for the acquisition of the business is dated June 21, 1894, and made between John Murison, of the one part, and the company of the other part.

Personalities.

MR. J. J. DUPRÉ, proprietor of Luce's Jersey Eau-de-Cologne factory, has been appointed lay representative from Jersey to the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference in the Mother Country.

The many friends of Colonel J. G. F. Richardson, of Leicester, whose serious illness we reported a few weeks since, will be glad to hear that he has so far recovered as to be able to leave home for a few days' change. Should the improvement be maintained, he hopes to get to Bournemouth shortly.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

A NY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should *at once* communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 20, 1894.)

"DEXVERT"; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By L. Norman & Co. (Limited), 3 East India Avenue, E.C. 179,902.

"PILLS FOR RHEUMATISM," &c.; signature and wording on label; for medicines for rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica. By H. B. Pater, 1 Chesterfield Buildings, Clifton, Bristol. The essential particular is the facsimile signature. 179,899.

Device of small vestal lamp on label; for drugs. By F. Hicks, 38 Wilson Street, E.C. 179,900.

Device of branch of fig-tree, with fruit and leaves, and name of applicant on label; for chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy. By the California Fig Syrup Company, 324 Hayes Street, San Francisco, U.S.A. 180,038.

"PARMENA' PEARL DENTIFRICE," and other wording on circular label; for a dentifrice. By the Parmena Dentifrico Company, 32 Marine Parade, Brighton. The essential particular is the word "Parmena." 178,515.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS.

THE Marine Department of the Board of Trade have issued a revised scale of medicines and medical stores for merchant ships. The more important changes are the addition of a column of quantities for ships carrying forty-one men and boys, or upwards, the addition of paraffinum molle, and the exclusion of pil. rhei co., pulv. rhei co., tr. hyoscyami, and tr. rhei co. Stout is also excluded from the "stores." The changes in the quantities differ so much from those given in the DIARY, page 183, that we subjoin the whole list of medicines. It will be noticed that additional drugs are recommended:—

Proportion for Ships carrying the undermentioned number of Men and Boys (for twelve months)

Names of Medicines, Medicaments, &c.

	10 and under	11 to 20 inclusive	21 to 40 inclusive	41 and upwards
Alum	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
Balsam of copaiba	4 "	8 "	12 "	16 "
Bicarb. of soda	8 "	12 "	16 "	20 "
Black draught (^o mist. saun. co.)	1 pint	2 pts.	3 pts.	4 pts.
Black wash (lotio hydryg. nigra)	1 "	2 "	2 "	3 "
† Carbolic acid, or other disinfectant of approved quality	1 gal.	2 gals.	4 gals.	4 gals.
† Crimson fluid	½ pint	1 pint	1 pint	2 pts.
Castor oil..	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.
Cream of tartar (potasse turritis acida)	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	12 oz.
Epsom salts	3 lbs.	6 lbs.	10 lbs.	12 lbs.
Essence of peppermint (ess. menth. pp.)	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.
Essence of ginger (tr. zingib. fortior.)	½ "	1 "	2 "	3 "
Goulard's extract (liq. plumbi subacet.)	1 "	2 "	4 "	6 "
Iodide of potassium	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Laudanum (tr. opii)	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Linseed meal	7 lbs.	14 lbs.	28 lbs.	28 lbs.
Lunar caustic (arg-nti nitrus)	½ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Nitrate of potash	4 "	6 "	8 "	10 "
Ointment, basilicon (ung. resinae)	3 "	6 "	8 "	10 "
Ointment, mercurial (ung. hydrarg.)	1 "	2 "	4 "	6 "
Vaseline, or salvo petrolia (paraffinum molle)	6 "	12 "	16 "	24 "
Ointment of galls and opium (ung. galla c. opio)	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Ointment of sulphur (ung. sulph.)	6 "	12 "	16 "	16 "
Iodoform	4 drs.	6 drs.	8 drs.	12 drs.
Salicine	2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia (sp. ammon. aromat.)	4 "	6 "	8 "	12 "
Blistering-fluid (liq. epispisticus)	½ "	1 "	1 "	1 "
Olive oil	4 "	8 "	12 "	16 "
Opodeldoi (lin. opii)	6 "	8 "	10 "	12 "
Paregoric (tr. camph. co.)	4 "	6 "	8 "	10 "
Pills, blue (pil. hydryg., 5 gr.)	1 doz.	2 doz.	3 doz.	4 doz.
Pills, cough (pil. ipecac. c. scitt., 5 gr.)	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Pills, opium (pil. sapon. co., 5 gr.)	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Pills, purging (pil. coloc. hyg., 5 gr.)	3 "	6 "	8 "	10 "
§ Powder, diarrhoea (pulv. catechu c., pule. cret. arom. c. opis. e. natl. parts)	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Powder, Dover's (pul. ipecac. c.)	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Powder, ipecacuan.	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
quinine	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Sweet spirit of nitre (sp. aether. nitroxi)	4 "	6 "	8 "	10 "
Sulphate of zinc	1 "	2 "	3 "	4 "
Sulphur (sublimed)	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	6 lbs.	8 lbs.
Turpentine liniment (lin. terebinthinae)	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	12 oz.
Elixir of vitriol (acid sulph. arom.)	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Spirit of hartshorn (liq. ammoniac.)	4 "	6 "	10 "	12 "
Bromide of potassium	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Chloric ether	3 "	5 "	8 "	10 "
Powder of jalap (pulv. jalap.)	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Camphor	2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Tinc. of steel (tr. ferri perchloridi)	3 "	4 "	6 "	8 "
Friar's balsam (tr. benzoini co.)	4 "	6 "	8 "	10 "

* Omit extract of liquorice, and substitute aromatic spirit of ammonia 1 oz. to 1 pint of the mixture.

† A liquid containing not less than 80 per cent. of free carbolic or creylic acid, as antiseptic and deodorising agents for common use. Samples of the disinfectants supplied will be occasionally taken for analysis, to determine whether they fulfil the requirements of the Board of Trade.

‡ A liquid containing permanganate of potash or soda, equivalent to not less than 2·5 per cent. of permanganate of potash, for purifying drinking-water when necessary.

§ Treble the quantity above indicated to be taken to all tropical ports.

ADDITIONAL DRUGS, &c., RECOMMENDED.

Proportion for Ships carrying the undermentioned number of Men and Boys (for twelve months)

Names of Medicines, Medicaments, &c.	10 and under	11 to 20 inclusive	21 to 40 inclusive	41 and upwards
Chlorodyne	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.
Tincture of iodine (tinct. iodi)	1 "	2 "	4 "
Calomel (hyd. subchloridum)	½ "	½ "	1 "
Creosote (creosatum)	½ "	½ "	1 "
Carbolic acid, pure (aceticum carbolicum)	4 "	6 "	12 "
Tartaric acid (acidum tartaricum)	4 "	6 "	10 "
Carbonate of potash (potassum carbonas)	4 "	6 "	10 "
Carron oil (tinctimentum calcis)	1 pint	1 pint	2 pts.
Mustard	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
				7 lbs.
				14 lbs.

For voyages of three months and under half the quantity of the above medicines may be carried.

Revised scales have also been issued for steamships, and copies of any or all of them may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Marine Department, Whitehall, S.W.

FORMULÆ MADE IN GERMANY.

THE following formulæ are translated from Eugen Dieterich's new Pharmaceutical Manual, published by Springer, of Berlin.

COCOA-BUTTER MILK.

Powdered borax .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
" Castile soap .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiv.
" cocoa butter .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
Cocoanut oil .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiv.
Water .....	..	..	..	..	ʒij.

Rub together in a warm mortar for ten minutes, then dilute very gradually with—

Rose-water, at 40° C.

Shake the mixture well and perfume with—

Oil of bergamot .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. xx.
" neroli .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. v.
" orris .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. j.
Vanilla sugar .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.

Previously rubbed together.

COCOA MILK.

Powdered borax .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
" Castile soap .....	..	..	..	..	ʒv.
Cocoanut oil .....	..	..	..	..	ʒij. ʒij.
Water .....	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Rose-water at 40° C. .....	..	..	..	..	ʒxxvj.
Oil of Bergamot .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. x.
" neroli .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. v.
" wintergreen .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. ij.
" ylang-ylang .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. j.
" bitter almonds .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.

LANOLIN MILK.

Powdered borax .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
" Castile soap .....	..	..	..	..	ʒv.
Water .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
Cocoanut oil .....	..	..	..	..	ʒi.
Lanolin .....	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
Rose-water at 40° C. .....	..	..	..	..	ʒxxvj.
Oil of bergamot .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. x.
" neroli .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. x.
Otto of rose .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. v.
Oil of wintergreen .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. j.
" orris .....	..	..	..	..	gtt. j.

Prepare in the same manner as cocoa-butter milk.

The foregoing are for skin-creams to be used during the summer months.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will of the late Mr. William Walker, chemist and druggist, of Louth, who died on January 6, has been proved at the Lincoln District Probate Registry by Mrs. Harriet Walker, the widow and sole executrix, to whom administration has been granted, and by whom the gross value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at 1,427*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, the net amount being exactly the same. There are no leaseholds.

The will of the late Mr. Thomas Morris Freestone, chemist and dentist, of 12 Bedminster Parade, Bedminster, and 55 Clarence Road, both in the city and county of Bristol, has been proved at the local Probate Registry. The testator, who died on March 26, appointed his son, Mr. Robert Henry Freestone, his sole executor, by whom the gross value of the personality was sworn at 710*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and the net value at 673*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

The will of Mr. Robert Emerson, retired chemist, who died at his residence, 1 Archway Villas, Archway Road, Upper Holloway, on January 30, has been proved by Mrs. Emma Emerson, the widow, Dr. William Emerson, of 13 Burghley Road, Highgate, and Mr. Augustus Emerson, member of the Stock Exchange (also of 13 Burghley Road), respectively brother and nephew of the testator. The value of the personal estate and effects was sworn at 485*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and no more.

Mr. John Smith, chemist and druggist and manufacturing chemist, of Lucy Tower Street, Lincoln, having died on September 2, 1893, intestate, letters of administration to his personal estate have been granted at the District Probate Registry to his widow, Mrs. Mary Smith, her sureties for due and lawful administration being Mr. Joseph Smith, silkmonger, Grimshy, and Mr. Andrew Ramage, bank-cashier, Lincoln. The value of the personal estate was sworn at 259*l.* 10*s.* There are no leaseholds.

The will, dated January 28, 1891, of the late Mr. John Greenwood, of Harrogate, chemist and druggist, who died on February 16, 1891, has been proved, the value of the personal estate and effects exceeding 47,000*l.* The testator bequeathed legacies of 500*l.* each to his nephews and nieces, and life annuities of 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively to his sisters, Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Smith. The residue of his property, real and personal, testator left to his brother, Mr. Charles Greenwood, whom he also appointed his sole executor.

The will of Mr. Thomas Walton, of 74 Haverstock Hill, chemist, who died on February 26, was proved on March 9 by Mr. Thomas Walton, of Westgate Werdale, Durham, farmer; Mr. William Newton, of Coves House, Wokingham, Durham, nephews of the deceased; and Mr. Thomas Peirson Hugill, of 11 Finsbury Circus, solicitor, the executors, to whom administration has been granted, and by whom the value of the testator's personal estate was sworn at 100*l.* so far as they could ascertain at the date named above.

Letters of administration have been granted, at the District Registry, of the personal estate of the late Mr. James Michael Jessop, of Banbury, who died on February 24 last, intestate, unmarried, and without surviving parent, to deceased's nephew, Mr. William James Hopkins, of 36 Beach Street, Birmingham—Messrs. Henry J. Bloxam, of 16 Harvest Road, Holloway, and Thomas Rowthorn, of Coventry Road, Birmingham, being his sureties for due and lawful administration. The value of the personality amounts to 325*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The will, dated April 25, 1874, of the late Mr. John Carteighe, pharmaceutical and manufacturing chemist, who died at his residence, 3 Hereford Square, South Kensington, on April 1, has been proved at the Principal Probate Registry by Mr. Michael Carteighe, the testator's brother and sole acting executor—Miss Charlotte Elliott, who was appointed to act in conjunction with him, having renounced probate. The gross value of deceased's personal estate and effects amounts to 14,437*l.* 11*s.*, and the net value to 14,232*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

The will and codicil of Mr. William J. Lloyd, of Aldershot, formerly a chemist and druggist, but lately retired from

business, who died on January 28, have been proved at the Principal Probate Registry, London, by Mrs. Eliza Lloyd, the widow, Mr. Matthew Lloyd, of Southampton, butcher, a brother, and Mr. Richard Bateman, of Aldershot, forage-contractor, a brother-in-law of the testator, the executrix and executors nominated by the deceased. The gross value of the personality amounts to 2,780*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the net to 2,375*l.* 11*s.*

The late Arthur Hill Hassall, doctor of medicine and analytical chemist, who died in San Remo, Italy, on April 9 last, constituted his widow, Mrs. Alice Margaret Hassall, his universal legatee. But the testator omitted to nominate any executor. Administration to deceased's estate has been granted at the Principal Probate Registry, London, to Mr. Edwy G. Clayton, of 43 and 44 Holborn Viaduct, analytical chemist [on behalf of Mrs. Hassall], Messrs. H. W. and P. W. Hunt, of Church Green, Wanstead, being sureties for the due and lawful administration of the estate. The value of the personality amounts to 55*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

The will, with one codicil, of the late Alderman Joseph-Frederick Hickman, J.P., and four times mayor of Newbury, Berks, where he carried on business as a chemist and druggist since 1838, has been proved at the principal probate registry, London. The testator, who died on January 5, appointed his sons, Mr. Frederick Hickman, of Erleigh, Newbury, chemist, and Mr. Richard Hickman, of 121 Bartholomew Street, Newbury, surgeon, and Mr. Walter Richard John Hickman, solicitor, of 27 King Street, London, E.C., a grandson of his deceased brother, as his executors, to whom administration has been granted. The gross value of the personal estate and effects amounted to 4,320*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the net value to 2,783*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Mr. Thomas Charles Himmell, of Bury St. Edmunds, chemist and druggist, who died on April 27, 1882, by his will, dated May 20, 1869, appointed his brothers-in-law, Mr. George John Himmell, surgeon, of Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. Robert G. Himmell, of Bolton-le-Moor, his executors, and guardians to his children. By codicil of April 6, 1875, the testator joined his wife in the executorship. He bequeathed and devised his property, real and personal, to his executors in trust for his wife during widowhood, with remainder to his children in equal shares, failing whom to his widow absolutely. Probate was lately granted to Mrs. Himmell and Mr. George John Himmell, power being reserved to Mr. R. G. Himmell to prove afterwards. The value of the personality amounted to 2,524*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

The will, dated March 13, 1889, with two codicils, of the late Mr. William Charrington, of Market Street, Lichfield, chemist and druggist, who died on September 12, 1893, has been proved by Mr. William Charrington and Mr. Henry Charrington, the sons and executors. The gross value of the personal estate amounted to 4,213*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the net value to 3,939*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The testator directs that his son William is to have the option of purchasing the freehold house, shop, and premises in the Market Street at the price of 1,300*l.*, and the business with the stock-in-trade, &c., at a valuation, and two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for seven years at 4 per cent. interest. The residue of his estate, real and personal, the testator leaves to his executors in trust for the benefit of his children in equal shares.

The will, dated February 3, 1893, of the late Mr. William Pritchard Roberts, of 301 High Street, Bangor, chemist and druggist, who died on February 28, has been proved at the District Probate Registry by Dr. Emrys Owen Price, of Bangor, one of the executors therein named, to whom administration was granted, power being reserved to Mr. Richard Pritchard Roberts, testator's brother and the other executor nominated, to prove hereafter. The testator bequeathed to his cousin, Miss J. E. Owen, a policy on his life, with all honuses, &c. To his sister Laura he leaves his share and interest in the Holyhead Steam Flour-mills, and he devises his freehold property known as the Froudege estate to his nephew, Ffrancon Roberts, failing whom to his (testator's) brother, Richard Pritchard Roberts, to whom he leaves the residue of his property, real and personal. The value of the personality amounted to 1,058*l.*

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Editorial Comments.

HOW TO AVOID POISONS PROSECUTIONS.

OUR interesting enemies the Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited), of Liverpool, have been good enough, and, we must add, foolish enough, to publish a circular in which they give themselves away to such an extent that their power to injure will be in future, to say the least, seriously crippled. These are the amiable people who have lately been posing before the Magistrates of Blackburn, Leeds, and Oldham as protectors of the public against careless chemists, and as so earnest in their desire to see the Pharmacy Act enforced that at their own risk and expense they had undertaken the duty of discovering and prosecuting negligences and offences. No doubt their real objects were quite obvious to the chemists attacked, and were probably enough seen through by most of the Magistrates before whom the cases were brought; but so long as they kept their own counsel nobody had the right to attribute interested motives to account for their actions. Now, however, out of their own announcement they can be judged. Notwithstanding the grammatical obscurities which envelope their circular, it is not difficult to extract a definite declaration of policy. They have resolved to prosecute chemists for every violation of the Pharmacy Act because of the "oppressive and unfair" conduct of the Pharmaceutical Society in taking away their bone. They expressly define their policy, indeed, as "retaliating against the Pharmaceuticalites," and they have, it appears, some vague fancy that if they retaliate long enough they may get so much of the Pharmacy Act repealed as will enable them to get back to that poison business which they seem to regard as an essential auxiliary to their sugar and bacon transactions.

This of itself is an abuse of the processes of law which is not likely to commend itself to those to whom the administration of the law is entrusted. The enforcement of the Pharmacy Act is no doubt a proper object; but to enforce it merely in order to retaliate against the Pharmaceuticalites

is not a proper purpose. But this is not the worst. The circular we are alluding to offers to any chemist who will pay 10s. 6d. a year to the prosecuting Society a guarantee of immunity from their annoyances. And this offer is clinched by the announcements "that any chemist who is not on our register will be considered antagonistic to the object we have in view," and that joining the Society "is the only way of testing their feeling on the subject and exonerating themselves from prosecution."

The brazen impudence of this appeal needs no comment. We hope it will be brought before the next Court at which the Association shall prefer its charges, and it can scarcely fail to have some effect. We can hardly imagine that any chemists will be allured into the net which is so clumsily set. Any who may subscribe will be saying, almost in so many words, that their desire is to defy the law. A chemist who carries on his business properly has nothing to fear, and certainly nothing to hope for, from this company.

TRUSTS, POOLS, AND CORNERS.

THERE is probably no industry in the world so honeycombed with combinations of factory-owners and traders banded together for the avowed purpose of artificially maintaining the selling-price of certain special commodities as that of chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers. In raw drugs, indeed, especially in those of vegetable origin, the old monopoly-days are gone almost beyond the possibility of recall. Those commodities cannot now be brought under speculative control with the same ease as in the days when their sources of supply were fewer, and the trade-routes by which they found their way into commerce more easily supervisable. But as a set-off to the greater freedom of competition in crude drugs there is a growing tendency to control, by means of rings or syndicates, drugs and chemicals of inorganic origin, and of a kind which can be made available to the consumer only by means of intricate or expensive processes of manufacture. To name only a few of the commodities thus affected, syndicates exist for the object of controlling the price or the output of alkali, mercurial preparations, bismuth and bismuth salts, crude iodine, iodides, cocaine salts, refined camphor and borax, bromine and its preparations, salicylates, oxalic acid, arsenic, sugar of lead, chloroform, phosphorus, permanganate of potassium, and many other of the most important products handled by the pharmacist. With one or two exceptions, these combinations, no doubt, dwindle into insignificance beside such mammoth "trusts" as the Standard Oil Company, the Cotton-seed Trust, or the American Whisky Trust, but the principle which underlies them all, great or small, is the same, and there is no economic question of the day of more palpable importance to the dealer in chemicals than that of the gradual monopolisation of large fields of his activity by organisations whose interests are in direct opposition to those of the middleman, and from whom the consumer has much more to fear than from the unsystematised efforts of a band of small rival producers.

In a little half-crown volume just issued as one of a series on "Social Questions of To-day," Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, the author of several books on commercial questions, gives the results of an inquiry instituted by him into the principles and recent operation of combinations and syndicates to limit production and increase prices.* The material for writing a history of "Trusts" is so enormous that one can hardly expect, in an octavo book of 186 pages, more than the barest outline

of the Trust system and its influence upon modern commerce, but Mr. Jeans has made good use of the small space at his disposal. He sets out with the excellent idea of writing a perfectly unbiased history of the movement. So imbued is he, indeed, with the idea that, after all, these monopolies, like the Father of Evil in the Golden Legend, may be "working for some good, by us not understood" that he refuses to call them by their usual British name of Rings, and elects the singularly inept American expression "Trusts" as being more inoffensive. But as the author proceeds his wrath with the palpable iniquities of the system occasionally gets the better of him, and leads him into spasmodic denunciations of a system which, after all, is but the natural outcome of modern industrialism, and against which no Legislature has yet been able to frame effective enactments. The "conspiring of two or more persons for the purpose of benefiting themselves financially" is probably as old as commerce itself. Naturally, the economic effect of such "conspiracies" becomes more perceptible in the same measure as the development of machine-production causes the output of almost every class of manufactured commodities to outrun the requirements. Until the beginning of the present reign there still remained in force many of the old English laws against "badgering," or buying in a market before the regular hour; "fore-stalling," or buying provisions on their way to market; "engrossing"—i.e., buying to sell again in or near the same market; and "regrating," by which was meant dissuading persons from taking goods to market, or buying commodities in large quantities to sell again. Under the Act Vict. 7 and 8 the whole remnant of these statutes was swept away, and throughout the long reign of the commercial policy of Cobden and Bright, which is only now beginning to be seriously challenged, the tendency of legislation was in direct opposition to all interference with commercial and industrial activity. The present position at law of "Trusts" in this country was settled in 1889 by the Court of Appeal. The case which gave rise to this decision was that of the Mogul Shipping Company, who sued a combination of shipowners for unlawful conspiracy to deprive them of their share in the Chinese tea-shipping trade. A Ring had been formed to secure control of that trade, and when the Mogul Company, who were excluded from the combination, began to cut the rates, the "Ring" sent a circular to the China merchants warning them that they would lose certain advantages granted to traders shipping tea by the "Ring" vessels if they dealt with the Mogul Company. The Court dismissed the Mogul Company's suit on the ground that a combination of traders was not illegal provided its members did not circulate false rumours or resort to intimidation or fraud.

In France, Article 419 of the Penal Code prohibits any combination for the purpose of raising or lowering price, under penalty of at least one month's imprisonment and a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f. This law is, of course, utterly inoperative. In Germany there is no legislation against syndicates, and hundreds of such combinations exist. Indeed, most of the "Syndicates" in pharmaceutical goods to which we have referred are of German origin. The protective tariff of Germany is, of course, of immense advantage to the syndicates, inasmuch as it prevents foreign manufacturers from competing in the home market. The result is that many German syndicates are able to wring large profits out of their own countrymen, and, at the same time, periodically to swamp foreign markets (especially British ones) by shooting out upon them the surplus stock which they cannot place in Germany, and which they can afford to sell at a loss in consideration of the large percentage of gain on their home sales.

The two principal British combinations of the present

* "Trusts, Pools and Corners, as affecting Commerce and Industry," by J. Stephen Jeans. London : Methuen & Co. 2s. 6d.

day are the Salt and Alkali Unions. To the latter, which he calls the "British Chemical Trust," Mr. Jeans devotes a whole chapter of his book, giving it full and deserved credit for prudent and businesslike management. The Salt Union is dismissed with less ceremony, and no reference is made of the fact that its operations have practically resulted in the loss of our chief foreign markets for the commodity.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the English tin-mines were monopolised by a German *entrepreneur*, and a hundred years later all the known resources in alum were monopolised by the "king's merchants," whose business was legalised by a patent granted by Henry VIII. in 1505. In 1601 Queen Elizabeth revoked most of the patents monopolising industrial produce. About this time (1600) Lord Dundas's alum-works at Whitby were established. Alum always appears to have had much attraction for the monopolists, for in 1605 James I. himself monopolised the manufacture of alum, tobacco, and finished cloth. Four years later, however, the monarch was compelled to revoke these patents.

The United States is notoriously the modern hotbed of Trusts and Pools. Their activity has become so irksome that several Acts have been passed by Congress within the last four or five years to suppress them. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is the principal one of these measures. All of them, however, when tested before the Courts, have proved inoperative. The Sugar-Trust, one of the most notorious fleecers of the public, was prosecuted by the United States Government in 1892 for contravening the Act, but the Government was completely worsted in the encounter. Since the passing of the Sherman Act, in fact, the formation of Trusts appears to have increased more rapidly than before. A consular report from Philadelphia, which has just been issued, and which warns British investors against investing in any American undertakings of this kind, enumerates among the "Trusts" now in existence those "handling" glass, iron, iron ore, cordage, leather, cork, bread, and still. We believe that even such commodities as milk, shrimps, and ice-cream have been "pooled" in certain parts of America. That notorious footpad of industry, the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company, better known as the Whisky Trust, which has long been the bane of the American drug-trade, appears to have overstepped the latitude allowed even to an American exploiter, and is now being brought to book—not, however, by the authorities, but by private firms.

Although Mr. Jeans devotes a chapter to the function of the State in respect of "Trusts," he does not appear to possess any decided views as to what the nature of that function ought to be. It is, indeed, difficult to offer a solution of the question. If it be at all possible to draw a line between the permissible and the non-allowable in the matter of combinations, it would seem to lie in drawing the line at organisations operating in absolute necessities, such as staple foodstuffs, iron, or wool, and leaving those confining their business to other articles to fight their own battle with the consumer.

CHEMISTS AND SPECTACLES.

YEARS ago we urged chemists to take up the spectacle-trade and try to become proficient in it. The trouble that has resulted, or at any rate that has ensued, has been colossal. By some curious sort of fate the chemist who decides to launch into the spectacle-business seems very likely to find himself landed with a stock far exceeding his expectations, if not his requirements. Then the unfortunate chemist writes to us. He has signed a contract, got the goods, and is alarmed at the invoice. What is the peculiar talent of

these spectacle-travellers which enables them to secure these contracts so frequently? They are generally gentlemen of ancient lineage and more or less insinuating manners. We have known a few of them, but cannot discover in them any mesmeric power. It is a traveller's business to sell his goods, but it is difficult to understand how any tradesman of any kind can be influenced nowadays by the blandishments of the commercial gent. The curious thing is that under his influence the chemist not only buys but signs, and signs what he did not mean to sign. The case which has been three times before Commissioner Kerr, the end of which we report this week, is an interesting one. The order in this case was cancelled pretty promptly, and the famous City Judge insisted on strict proof of damage before he would give a verdict. He declined to allow anything for the lost profit alleged by the plaintiffs. These gentlemen, when they realised that they could only at the best recover the few shillings which they were actually out of pocket, decided apparently to spend their time more profitably than before the Commissioner, and consequently a nonsuit was ordered. But chemists must not rely too trustfully on a case like this. Circumstances vary. The wiser plan is to never sign a contract without being absolutely sure about its purport.

DENTISTS' CLAIMS.

OUR remarks under this head last week have brought to our knowledge the fact that an association is being formed with a general bias against the claims which are put forward by the British Dental Association and other bodies who, in our opinion, are straining the meaning of the Dentists Act beyond the intention of the Legislature. The primary object of the Association now being formed is, we gather, to resist the attempts which are being made to influence the General Medical Council in respect to advertising. The guinea-a-tooth dentists would get it established if they could that any sort of advertising in respect to the extraction of natural teeth and the supply of artificial ones is "infamous conduct in a professional sense." The Medical Council have not yet quite swallowed that monstrous proposition, but their nurses are in a fair way towards inducing them to try to do so. We published in this journal on June 2 a letter from the Registrar of the General Medical Council, quoting a resolution which that body had adopted, declaring that advertising by dentists "may easily be carried so far as to constitute infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional sense." We do not dispute that it may; but the real meaning of the resolution is that any advertising is objectionable, and that if you dentist want to be quite safe you had better eschew it altogether. We do not believe for a moment that either of the dentist associations, with the power of the Medical Council in their bargain, will ever be able to stop reasonable advertising, no matter on what scale. In their fight with Mr. Partridge, that gentleman astutely tried to raise that issue, which it happened was not the direct one. They certainly got one English judge to make some not very wise remarks on the subject; but that is a long way from getting a decision that the practice is illegal. No Court in this country will ever stop any man from pushing his wares in a decent manner, whether these be teeth, tea, or tinctures. The Association now being formed will, however, do good service if it only prevents the Medical Council from making itself ridiculous.

Whether this Association can be of service to chemists generally is a question which we cannot at present answer definitely. It appears from the letter of the secretar-

which we publish among our correspondence that his sympathies, at all events, are in favour of assisting those unregistered persons who are being prosecuted for using such descriptions as "dental dépôt" and "dentorium." But it must be remembered that the interests of the qualified and the unqualified may clash in this matter. Chemists interested, and especially those who consider they have a right to registration, will be well-advised to write to Mr. Slater and find out what protection or aid his Society proposes to offer them.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

We mentioned recently that our Government gave 60,000*l.* to the Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition. Of this a sum of 59,618*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* has been expended, and, as might be expected, a few items swallow the bulk of this. They are as follows:—

	L s. d.
Victoria House, 16,024 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; less by sale, 2000 <i>l.</i>	14,024 16 2
Salaries	13,342 15 8
Fine-art Section (less salaries)	9,576 6 10
Women's-work Section	5,177 17 1
Construction and installation	3,997 16 1
Office expenses, stationery, postage	3,382 18 5
Official receptions and Royal Commissioners' expenses	2,570 11 8
Decoration of courts	2,352 14 1

Various smaller items appear in the accounts. A comparison which is given of expenditure at previous exhibitions—Paris, 1867, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878, and Paris, 1889—shows that, on the whole, and in comparison with the floor-space occupied, the Chicago affair was managed economically, but not nearly so cheaply as the 1839 exhibition. The item which challenges criticism most is that for the "Victoria House," and the Commissioners apparently feel this, for a whole chapter of the report is devoted to this subject. There seems to be a lack of originality about exhibition organisers. There was a St. George's House at the Philadelphia exhibition, and something the same had to be provided for Chicago. "Victoria House was not originally designed with a view to the admission of the general public," it was to be "a rendezvous for English and colonial visitors," but "at an early period of the exhibition a great desire was shown by visitors for free admission to the rooms without the necessity of obtaining tickets, and some complaints were made as to the non-admission of the public." This puts the facts mildly. Up to the middle of June the house was used exclusively by the executive staff, and English visitors, finding that admission to the building was refused them, protested through the Chicago daily newspapers and the British Consul in the city, whereupon the executive began to distribute tickets amongst the British exhibitors, and almost begged them to give these tickets to English visitors so as to "stop the row."

CHINESE NATIVE REMEDIES.

"Natives Medicines" generally figure as one of the leading departments of trade in the Custom House statistics of the Chinese ports. Very few European investigators have as yet tried to probe thoroughly and systematically the drugs that compose the extraordinary medley of Chinese *materia medica*, but occasionally we get a glimpse of certain of its ingredients in some consular report written by an official whose interests are sufficiently broad to cause him to look beyond the articles in which he, as a European, is specially interested. Consul Fraser, of Pakhoi, in Southern China, for instance, mentions dried lizards as a regular export article from that port. The European, he says, scampering over the Pakhoi plain on a native pony, finds his pastime sadly marred by the holes dug by the natives to catch lizards.

The numerical importance of these little saurians (101,540 last year) in the list of exports may well cause surprise. The greater quantity exported comes from the neighbourhood of Wuchow, in Kwangsi. The lizards are used for making medicine called "lizard wine," which is said to be a tonic, and also to cure eye-diseases.

Independently of lizards, however, there is in Pakhoi a large import and export of native medicines, and amongst many valueless articles there must be some good ones. It is much more in surgery than in medicine that the European doctors surpass the Chinese, who have a respectable array of learned, though lamentably out of date, authors on *materia medica*. Able European specialists are taking up the important question of the vast native *materia medica* with increasing interest; and, as the foreign doctor is constantly winning his way to native favour, we may expect increasing benefits from their researches.

PIPERAZINE AS A URIC-ACID SOLVENT.

Dr. John Gordon, physician of the Aberdeen General Dispensary, has carried out a series of experiments on the comparative solvent action of piperazine (the base itself), borax, lithium citrate, sodium carbonate, and potassium citrate on uric acid in the form of (1) calculi, (2) deposits, and (3) the artificially-prepared substance. His investigations differed from those which have been previously carried out—pre-eminently by continental physiologists—in that this indicated the solvent action of piperazine in the presence of urine instead of water. The *modus procedendi* consisted in digesting the calculi, placed in ordinary test-tubes containing 10 c.c. of normal urine, and maintained by a water-bath at 39° C with 1, 2, 5 and 7.5 per cent. of the solvents. Charts are given which exhibit graphically the results obtained. In the trials with a 7.5-per-cent. solvent it is seen that sodium carbonate had practically no effect, potassium citrate (recommended as the remedy *par excellence* by some authorities in the uric-acid diathesis) was a very little better, dissolving only 4 per cent. of the calculi in thirty-two hours, borax and lithium citrate were close together with 9 and 10 per cent. dissolved, while piperazine is a long way ahead, the total loss of the calculus in the same time (thirty-two hours) amounting to 22 per cent. Where a powdered calculus of known composition was employed a 1-per-cent. solvent of piperazine dissolved 96 per cent. in twenty-four hours. In the earliest stages of the experiment borax was equally effective, but its action ceased after eighteen hours.

The summarised results of the work—which was carried out in the pharmacological laboratory of Professor Cash, under a grant from the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association—show that the solvent action of piperazine upon uric acid under similar circumstances was greater than that of the other substances employed, while it further had the peculiar property of rendering any undissolved residue in the case of calculi soft and pulpy. The effect was more rapid and marked as stronger solutions were used (up to 7.5 per cent.), though not in direct proportion to the increase of strength. This latter fact was held to indicate that piperazine is not entirely oxidised in the body, a considerable amount being excreted unchanged—as was proved by the application of chemical tests.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Thursday at the Society's Chambers, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. J. L. Ewing in the chair. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman in his remarks stated that during the year the membership had increased from 351 to 369, but it was still the case that only about one fourth of the registered

chemists in Scotland were members. It was too early for them yet to judge the practical outcome of the appointment of local secretaries throughout Scotland, but these secretaries deserved all the assistance that could be given them. He referred to the recent legal decisions as showing that all doubt was being made clear as to by what means poisons were to be distributed to the public, and that neither in doctors' shops nor anywhere else could any unregistered person sell poisons. He also referred to the backward state of the Benevolent Fund as not being creditable to Scotland as compared with England, and concluded by congratulating Messrs. Johnston & Storrar on the position they took in the recent Council election.

The Secretary gave in the scrutineers' report of the voting for members of the Executive. 369 voting papers were issued, 179 of which were returned and one was informal, leaving 178 to be recorded.

The following is the result of the voting :—

J. L. Ewing, Edinburgh ..	164	J. Nesbit, Portobello ..	137
W. L. Currie, Glasgow ..	158	R. McAdam, Glasgow ..	135
C. Kerr, Dundee ..	154	J. H. Fisher, Dunfermline ..	131
W. R. Kerneath, St. Andrews ..	153	G. Lunan, Edinburgh ..	129
A. Strachan, Aberdeen ..	151	J. Paterson, Aberdeen ..	126
J. M. Hardie, Dundee ..	147	A. Gibson, Edinburgh ..	117
A. Kininmonth, Glasgow ..	146	C. F. Henry, Edinburgh ..	105
J. W. Sutherland, Dumfries ..	145	R. T. McCowan, Paisley ..	89
A. Davidson, Montrose ..	143	J. Moir, Glasgow ..	86
A. Noble, Edinburgh ..	143	D. McLaren, Edinburgh ..	64

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Walter Paris, Glasgow, seconded by Mr. James Mackenzie, Edinburgh, and agreed to.

The Chairman declared that the seventeen names standing first on the scrutineers' list, along with the President and Vice-President of the Society, and Messrs. Johnston & Storrar as *ex officio* members, would constitute the executive for 1894-95.

Mr. Nesbit, Portobello, moved a resolution approving of the draft of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, which was seconded by Mr. C. F. Henry.

Mr. Storrar, while expressing a doubt whether the Bill was worth the trouble and expense it would involve, said he would not move an amendment, and the motion was unanimously passed.

Mr. Storrar made a statement with reference to the new system of appointing examiners, and hoped it would be loyally carried out.

Mr. Nesbit, as Chairman of the Scottish Board, said he believed it would meet with unanimous approval in Scotland.

The Chairman introduced and welcomed Mr. F. J. Wulling, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, who said it appeared that the questions which were agitating pharmacists in this country resembled those engaging attention in America.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the proceedings.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. R. W. GREEFF & Co., chemical merchants, lately of 29 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., are removing on June 22 to 3 Eastcheap.

A CORRECTION.—In a paragraph relating to Store prices in our last issue we inadvertently mentioned Muhlen's eau de Cologne (4,711) as being "reduced to 1s. 9d." This should read "raised to 1s. 9d."

BESIDES the diploma of honour awarded to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at the Vienna Exhibition, they have since been advised of the award of a gold medal in the Military Section and a silver medal in the Public Food Section. At the Venice Exhibition they have obtained the diploma of honour and the gold medal.

WE understand that Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited) intend shortly to remove their laboratories into the country, where they have already secured desirable works. In the meantime they have temporarily increased their London facilities to enable them to give proper attention to their increased business. The general offices and warehouse will remain as usual at 14 Worship Street.

MESSRS. IDRIS & Co. (LIMITED) have obtained the highest award for their mineral waters at the recent Temperance Exhibition, Portman Rooms, W.

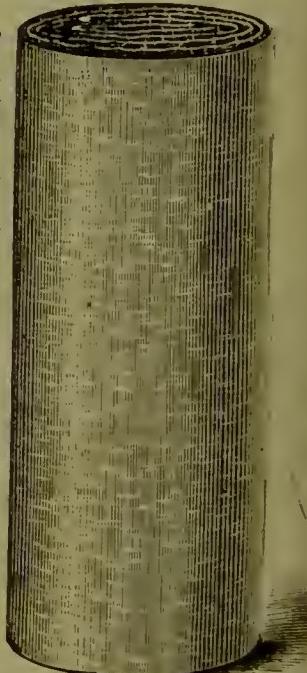
MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON (LIMITED) have issued a new illustrated catalogue of photographic apparatus and materials exclusively. The prices quoted are such as can be shown to customers, the varying discounts allowed to the trade being indicated by letters.

MESSRS. HEARN, WRIGHT & Co., of the Eclipse Glass-works, Clapton, are bringing out a new poison-bottle, which has been patented by Mr. William Stephenson, and which, so far as we know, is quite novel in design. The special feature of this bottle is its narrow waist, as shown in the drawing, a characteristic which cannot fail to be noticed both by sight and touch. The bottles are made of blue glass. Messrs. Hearn, Wright & Co. are making the bottles in various sizes, and at prices not much above those of the ordinary dispensing character.



MESSRS. HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, of 4 Sussex Place, Leadenhall Street, have produced a metal show-card to advertise their coca-tonic champagne, which is exceedingly neat and effective. A raised representation of a bottle is the principal feature of the card, and the lettering is also raised. The card is only 12 inches by 7 inches, and is constructed either to hang or to stand. Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood inform us that they are desirous, as far as possible, to sell this wine through chemists, especially as their principle of introducing it has been mainly through the medical profession. But the small proportion of chemists who hold wine-licences makes it impossible to confine the sale to them exclusively.

THE SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) have patented, and are now offering, "Kingzett's Sulphugators" as disinfectant appliances. They are a very convenient means of applying sulphur fumigation. Each sulphugator consists of a roll of muslin thickly coated with sulphur. The rolls are in appearance like small bandages. In this form we find the sulphur burns regularly and with sufficient freedom. A small tin holder is supplied with each box, and by applying a match the whole of the sulphur is slowly consumed. A penny sulphugator yields about 16 litres of sulphurous-acid gas, and is sufficient to disinfect about 56 cubic feet. A dozen of these, or four larger ones, with the holder, are supplied in the shilling box.



MESSRS. LORIMER & Co., of Britannia Row, Islington, have submitted for our inspection a vast mass of testimony which they have received in favour of Fels' germicide soap, the agency for which they took up about six weeks ago. Most of the letters are from medical men, and they record in many cases remarkable results in skin affections. Messrs. Lorimer also send us a letter from a gentleman in a Government office, written to his doctor, remarking that he had tried to buy this soap at five different chemists between Cannon Street and Charing Cross, but not one of them had even heard of it. It is difficult, no doubt, to keep *au courant* with all the novelties in pharmacy; but it is the fact that medical men and the better class of customers expect such up-to-date knowledge from chemists, and esteem them professionally in proportion to the fulfilment of their expectations.

MARRIAGE.

KER—FOOTE.—At the E. U. Manse, Dunfermline, on June 13, by the father of the bride and the Rev. James Davidson, Tillicoultry, William Law Ker, chemist, Dunfermline and Cowdenbeath, to Maggie Gibson, second daughter of the Rev. James Footc.

DEATHS.

BROOKS. Mr. Joseph Brooks, a chemist and a well-known public man in Manchester, died at an early hour on Sunday at Blackpool. He was born at Stockport sixty-seven years ago. He was apprenticed to Mr. Buckley, a leading Manchester chemist, and in 1859 began business for himself as a wholesale chemist and druggist at Shudehill. His business speedily became an important one. In 1882 Mr. Brooks was elected one of the representatives of Collegiate Ward, and was re-elected unopposed on every subsequent occasion when he appeared as a candidate. He served on numerous committees of the Corporation, and in 1890 was elected to the important position of chairman of the Gas Committee. Last year his duties were considerable increased by the introduction of the electric light in the city.

GRAYSON.—On June 8, Joseph Grayson, chemist and druggist, of Whitehaven. Aged 73. Deceased had been in business in the town for over forty years.

HERBERT.—On June 14, at his residence, Kirklands, Kilmalcolm, Mr. William Herbert. Mr. Herbert was for many years manager of the shops in Port Glasgow of Semple & Smart, chemists and druggists.

LANGMAN.—On June 4, John Langman, chemist and druggist, of Haddenham. Aged 52.

LEE.—On May 25, John Lee, chemist and druggist, of Sutherland Gardens, W. Aged 74.

PATTISON.—Mr. George Pattison, pharmaceutical chemist, of 197 St. John Street Road, Islington, N., who died suddenly on June 7, in his 70th year, was widely known to the trade in all parts of the world as the originator and manufacturer of Pattison's red felt lung-protector. Mr. Pattison was a native of Durham, and early in life entered into apprenticeship with a chemist at Barnard Castle. Leaving that town, he con-

tinued his pharmaceutical career at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, and York, and subsequently came to London to take a position with the then firm of Waylat & Ellis, of Finsbury Pavement. Ultimately, about the year 1858, he commenced business for himself in St. John Street Road, and soon after-

wards he added to his retail trade that of manufacturer of the well-known line of goods which up to the time of his death he and his sons carried on with such success. At the time Mr. Pattison began to put his goods before the public, chest and lung protectors as now used were practically unknown, the article which they displaced being the old white felt protector which often remained with the chemist at the end of a mild winter as so much soiled stock. In time Mr. Pattison successfully added to his business the manufacture of bath-gloves and respirators, and some years since he bought the business of Young's Corn-plasters.

PHILLIPS.—On May 28, Charles Phillips, chemist and druggist, late of Birmingham. Aged 47.

SAVAGE.—The death of Mr. William Dawson Savage, J.P., of Brighton, which occurred on Tuesday last, June 19, at his residence, Ellerslie House, Freshfield Road, Brighton, removes from our midst one of the oldest and most respected pharmacists in the kingdom. Mr. Savage moved to Brighton when about 23 years of age from Selby in Yorkshire, his birthplace. He began business in Edward Street; during the sixty-two years of his residence in the famous city by the sea, he was closely and actively associated with the public work of the



W. D. SAVAGE.

borough; he was elected one of the old Brighton Commissioners in 1848, and eight years later, upon the incorporation of the town, became a member of the first Town Council. He was made a magistrate in 1873, and has filled a number of public offices, and was also a member of the Committee of the County Hospital. Mr. Savage was a Deacon and more recently Treasurer of the Union Street Chapel. Among pharmacists Mr. Savage was well known by his connection with the Pharmaceutical Council, which began in 1861 and was brought to an end in 1889, when he retired after twenty-eight years' service. He filled the office of Vice-President for three years in succession, 1876-79, and the existing system of electing local secretaries was devised by him. A further claim upon his time and energies was made by the Brighton Association of Pharmacists, of which he was the President for more than twenty-one years, and to the maintenance and progress of this local society he devoted considerable attention. Only a month or two ago (in March) the Brighton chemists gave expression to their sense of the value of his services, both to the Association and to the trade generally, in an illuminated address, which was acknowledged by one of his two sons, Mr. W. W. Savage, of St. James' Street. The other son, Dr. Savage, is a specialist in mental diseases, resident in Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square. Mr. Savage, who completed his 85th year on June 14, had been in ill-health for the past two years, suffering from a laryngeal affection, which was the cause of his death. The funeral is announced to take place to-day (Saturday) at 3 o'clock in the Extra-Mural Cemetery.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—On June 5, Thomas Shuttleworth, chemist and druggist, of Walton, Lancs. Aged 61.



tinued his pharmaceutical career at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darlington, and York, and subsequently came to London to take a position with the then firm of Waylat & Ellis, of Finsbury Pavement. Ultimately, about the year 1858, he commenced business for himself in St. John Street Road, and soon after-



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 21.

Smyrna Opium Telegram.

Our correspondent in Smyrna, telegraphing this (Thursday) morning, reports that, under the influence of extremely unsatisfactory news concerning the yield of the new crop of opium, the Smyrna market is excited, and prices are rising rapidly. Fair quality manufacturing opium has already advanced to the parity of 9s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on June 20, reports that fine *Sierra Leone chillics* are now held for 35s. per cwt., and holders talk of even higher prices. In *Acacia gums* the Soudan descriptions are moving off in retail quantities, but prices are maintained in a very steady position, Soudan sorts at 40s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt., within which range there is a fair selection available. *African ginger* is again flat, and 35s. per cwt. has been accepted. Fifty bags of sound *Calabar beans* realised 2½d. per lb. *Honey* maintains the firm position it has gradually assumed, and sales of Californian have been made up to 37s. 6d. per cwt. for good pale. *Canary-seed* has experienced a sharp advance, sales having been made at 43s. per qr., and now all holders have withdrawn their parcels from the market. *Castor oil* has gone in sellers' favour, and 2½d. is the firm quotation for good seconds Calcutta. *Chilian spermaceti* is firmly held at 1s. 4½d. per lb. *Madras turmeric* has been selling sparingly at 19s. to 26s. per cwt., according to quality.

The American Market.

Our New York correspondent writes, under date of June 13:—"The past week shows little improvement. From the South there is a noticeable demand for heavy goods, owing to an existing railway-rate war and consequent low freights to many points. The coal-strike is practically over, an agreement having been reached at a recent conference. *Acid benzoic (German)* shows a slight improvement, 52c. being now the lowest bulk quotation. *Aloes Curaçao* in boxes are actively inquired for, holders firmly demanding 2¾c. The 112 boxes in small gourds which arrived by the *Venezuela* are held at 4c. *Balsam copaiba* is getting scarce, and more money has been paid this week for desirable goods; the strong statistical position of the article has induced some buyers to come into the market earlier than usual. During the year 1892 185,000 lbs. were imported into this country from primal markets, against 80,000 lbs. in 1893 and 27,000 lbs. for the first four months of this year. Prime Central American is held at 32½c., Pará in barrels at 34c., and Angostura at 37c. *Balsam fir (Canada)* appears to be falling of its own weight, there being no sustaining influences to offset the favourable crop-reports, consequently low prices predicted from all sides; \$2.50 per gallon is now quoted on spot, and for forward delivery supplies can be obtained at \$1.75 to \$2. *Balsam fir (Oregon)* is offered at 65c. to 70c. per gallon. *Balsam tolu* firmly maintained at 24c. to 24½c. *Cascara sagrada* shows no alteration in price,

the market being well sustained on the basis of previous quotations. *Cuttlefish bone (Trieste)*: Notwithstanding stronger advices from primary markets to the effect that the existing low prices have discouraged fishing, and that the stocks gathered this season are likely to be small, competition has forced values here down to the abnormally low price of 8½c. *Golden seal root*: An improved demand is noted, and prices are firmer at 20c., some business having been done on that basis. *Gum kino*: The principal holder has further advanced the price to \$1.40; some small lots are offered by interior dealers at a shade less. *Manaca-root* is very scarce, and for the small quantity held here \$1.50 per lb. is asked. *Menthol* has further advanced, sales having been made at \$4.80. Cocking's brand is held at \$5. *Morphia* continues to reflect the weakness in opium; supplies can now be obtained on the basis of \$1.65 for bulk. *Naphthaline balls* are now offered at 3c. and flake at 2½c. Dealers are taking a firm stand on the above basis, and plainly indicate their unwillingness to shade these figures, which it is claimed represent actual cost. *Oil of Peppermint*: No new developments are reported from the growing districts. The market remains quiet, with prices unchanged, though somewhat easier in tone. Some small lots of HGH were sold at \$2.80 net cash. *Opium* continues weak. There is some business doing, but mainly under pressure. Liberal supplies and favourable crop-reports are the influences combined which unsettle confidence at the present time. Smyrna cables quote 7s. 3d., and in this market single cases can be obtained at \$1.87½ cash. *Potash (bichromate)* has further declined, due to continued competition among manufacturers; 9c. is quoted for 10-cask lots. *Potash (chlorate)*: The demand does not improve, and with some anxiety to sell the tone of values is weak. Some sales have been effected as low as 13c. for German crystals: 13½c. is the lowest open quotation. English is held at 13½c. for crystals and powder. *Potash (Prussiate, yellow)*: The market has been strengthened by the absorption of some second-hand lots which had been pressing for sale, and at the close there is nothing to be had below 22½c. *Senega-root*: There is not a new or interesting feature to note, prices being practically as last quoted. *Sarsaparilla (Mexican)*: The *Carib*, from Truxillo, landed 206 bales, a portion of which was sold previous to arrival. Some lots on the way are offered at 8½c. *Celery-seed* is unsettled and quoted lower. A lot of 10 to 15 bales was sold at 15c. The low prices quoted for forward delivery appear to have their influence on spot holders, who are disposed to make concessions. *Coriander-seed*: An invoice of 61 bags Mogadore seed now about due was sold at 7c.; the shipment of this lot is said to have cleared the European market. The jobbing price remains unchanged at 8½c. to 8¾c. *Salt Soda*: American manufacturers have advanced the price 19c. in 100 lbs. to 80c. in 1,200-lbs. casks, and 85c. in 400-lbs. barrels. English is quoted to arrive at 85c. Western manufacturers are about sold out for the present. The abnormally low prices due to sharp competition induced buyers to anticipate their wants before the advance which usually comes with the approach of warm weather. Sales have been made down to 55c. in 100 lbs."

The Manufacture of Citric and Tartaric Acids Sicily.

Our Sicilian correspondent writes:—"The Italian Government, being desirous of encouraging the preparation in Sicily of citric and tartaric acids, especially the former, has issued a decree offering prizes to persons who shall open factories for the preparation of these acids in Sicily. The first prize is to be one of 500L, the second of 350L, and the third of 175L. sterling, in addition to which small bonuses will be given to the managers of works. To obtain the first prize both citric and tartaric acid must be made, the former in a quantity of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ ton a day. Preference will be given in the competition to those firms making their own sulphuric acid, for the production of both citric and tartaric acids. It is also laid down as a guide to the jury that they are to give the preference to those making the best use of subsidiary products, and those using vacuum apparatus, or apparatus made of enamelled iron or porcelain evaporation. Applications for the prizes must be made on Italian stamped paper not later than December 31, 1895, and the works must be in operation not later than February, 1896, in which year the prizes will be distributed by the Minister of Agriculture. The competition appears to be

open to foreigners. There are already two works in operation in the island."

The Italian Trade in Tartaric Materials.

Tartaric materials form one of the chief items of export from the southern provinces of Italy; the season commences in October, and official statistical reports for the year are generally given from that month to September of the following year. In 1891-92 the total export amounted to 9,814 tons, valued at 425,240*l.*, while in 1892-93, 9,881 tons, valued at 337,275*l.*, were shipped. The great difference in value arises from the depreciation this article has undergone in consequence of the large stocks accumulated everywhere through the excellent grape-harvests of the last two years. The tartaric materials exported during the last two years were composed as follows:—

		Half Refined Tartar	Vinaccia Argols	Crude Argols
1891-92	... tons	1,512	3,124	2,430
	.. £	98,280	181,100	104,640
1892-93	... tons	1,317	2,959	2,801
"	.. £	72,435	133,155	98,035

More than one-half of these products, especially "argols," is shipped to the United States; the remainder is taken by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria in about equal shares.

Two Nitrate-of-Silver Circulars.

Two circulars on the subject of nitrate of silver are creating some little stir in the drug-trade this week. Their publication, we understand, was brought about in this way: Some differences appear to have arisen between the manufacturers of the nitrate of silver and certain dealers, and the result is that the former have placed their selling-agency in the hands of Messrs. Fuerst Brothers, who are now announcing the fact by circular, and who state that in future the nitrate of silver will be offered "under its proper trade-mark"—viz., a pair of scales with the initials "W. R." On the other hand, a firm of English manufacturers circularise the trade to the effect that they make nitrate of silver from pure silver and nitric acid, and not from "the bye-product of gold and silver refining or smelting operations."

ACID (CITRIC).—Steady at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. From Messina we hear, under date of June 15, that concentrated lemon juice is again lower, and may be had at 14*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b., Messina.

ACID (PYROGALLIC).—In consequence of underselling by some makers, the price of the leading brands has been reduced 1*s.* per lb.

ALOES.—There has just been an arrival of 70 cases Cape aloes, but it was not cleared in time to be offered at the auctions, and the only lot placed in sale consisted of 38 cases, of which 15 sold at 23*s.* per cwt. for fine hard bright, and 22*s.* for fair; this marks an advance of about 1*s.* per cwt. Curaçao aloes, of which 123 cases were offered, is about 2*s.* dearer. The greater part of what was offered at auction sold to-day at from 21*s.* for fair brown down to 14*s.* 6*d.* for dark. Good bright reddish aloes is held for 40*s.*, this quality being rather scarce. A recent arrival of 44 gourds of Barbadoes aloes proved to be of very disappointing quality, the gum being very dark and black; the parcel realised 5*s.* per cwt. only. Of East Indian aloes next to nothing was sold. Socotrine in kegs is neglected, 56 packages fair bright orange brown, rather soft, good flavour, being bought in at 75*s.* per cwt. Four cases mixed Hepatic and Socotrine aloes with a great deal of leaf and dross sold, without reserve, at the low figure of 23*s.* per cwt.

ANISE.—For 16 bags rather small and dusty anise from Bombay, a bid of 26*s.* 6*d.* was refused, 27*s.* being the quotation; 10 bags fair quality Italian seed from Bari were bought in at 45*s.* per cwt.

ARECA-NUTS.—Quite neglected; the only parcel shown at auction to-day was one of 37 bags, which was bought in at 15*s.* per cwt.

ASAFOETIDA.—New imports from the Persian Gulf amounting to about 115 packages were offered to-day; the quality ranged from good to medium, but no sales were effected, the whole being bought in at from 55*s.* to 85*s.* per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Two casks thick pale yellow Manauham were bought in at auction to-day at 1*s.* 7*½d.* per lb.

BALSAM (PERU).—There is no change in the position of this article, which is still quoted at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Six cases were bought in at auction to-day at 7*s.* 9*d.*

BALSAM (TOLU).—Neglected; 11 boxes offered to-day partly good genuine, partly mixed, were all bought in at 1*s.* per lb.; another lot of six cases was reported to have been sold privately before the auctions.

BENZOIN.—Of Siam gum three or four parcels were offered, including one case of fine medium to bold almonds, partly blocky, imported sixteen years ago; this was bought in at the rate of 25*s.* per cwt., nor were any of the other lots sold. Of Penang gum 20 cases good seconds, almondly in the centres, rather brown borders, sold at 80*s.* per cwt. Of Palembang gum several lots were bought in. Sumatra of good quality is in demand, 6 cases fair seconds, almondly centres, brown borders, selling readily at 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., an advance of 10*s.* upon the rates last paid at auction. Eight cases very dull seconds with few almonds realised 97*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BISMUTHII.—There has been no further change in quotations. Subnitrate is offering at from 4*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb.

BUCHU.—Quite neglected; 35 bales round leaves, partly yellowish, were bought in to-day at from 3*d.* to 3*½d.*

CALUMBA.—Of the 574 bags offered at auction to-day, about 300 sold at from 13*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* for greyish to fair yellow mixed, and from 8*s.* down to 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for common dark root.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Privately there has been a much improved demand for raw camphor during the last few days. At auction seven cases of this variety, showing good quality, sold without reserve at from 81*s.*, falling to 78*s.* per cwt., an increase of several shillings upon the figures realised at the preceding auctions. Of 21 tubs Japan camphor only one sold at 94*s.* per cwt. A sale of 100 piculs Chinese camphor, June-July shipment, is reported at 75*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. terms, but higher prices are now asked, 80*s.*, c.i.f., being apparently the nearest quotation. Business in camphor, says our Consul at Tainan, in Formosa, "is steadily increasing, 32,134 cwt. having been exported in 1893, against 15,440 cwt., in 1892; and this notwithstanding a vexatious interference on the part of the camphor authorities in the interior of the island with the business of a leading British firm. During the year new districts for working camphor have been opened up—viz., Yunlin in the beginning of the year and Kagee at the end. An examination of the trees in the southern part of the island proved unsatisfactory, and operations there were discontinued. Districts to the immediate east of Tainan-fu, but far inland, are being tried at present. To all appearance this branch of business is destined to increase still more in the near future, especially if certain difficulties which somewhat detract from the market value of Formosan camphor as compared with the Japanese product can be overcome. As conducted in North Formosa the business requires the command of considerable capital on the part of the exporter, whether foreign or Chinese, and is attended with a good deal of pecuniary risk. Heavy advances have to be made to enable the stoves to be built and current expenses to be paid. No advance, no camphor, is the rule. Unfortunately, however, there may be plenty of advances without any returns, either in cash or camphor, if the savages should suddenly 'come out of the grass,' as it is locally termed, and raid the spot with fire and spear, leaving the stoves a heap of ashes with a fringe of Chinese corpses."

CANELLA ALBA.—Good bright bark, rather small mixed, sold to-day at 35*s.* per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Neglected ; 3½d. per lb. is the price for fair greenish tops, of which there is a sufficient supply ; siftings are also plentiful, and were bought in at low figures.

CANTHARIDES.—A parcel of 7 cases damp and mouldy Chinese flies, from Hankow, sold without reserve to-day at the rate of 10d. per lb., not a bad price considering the quality. Two packages fair bright green, but apparently mouldy, Russian flies were bought in to-day at 3s. per lb. ; 2s. 9d. would probably be accepted for them.

CARDAMOMS.—There was a plentiful supply at auction to-day, 421 cases being offered, and 131 finding buyers. The following prices were paid :—*Ceylon-Malabar*: Fair medium brownish round, 1s. 7d. ; small brown, 1s. 4d. per lb. *Ceylon-Mysore*: Good medium to bold pale, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. ; fair bright ditto, 2s. 6d. ; medium round yellow, 2s. 5d. ; small to medium palish, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. ; small to medium long brownish, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. ; small to medium brown, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. ; small brownish and pale, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. *Bombay-Malabar*: Small brownish lean, 1s. 2d. ; seed, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. These prices show, in most cases, a decline of from 1d. to 2d. per lb. upon the last auction-rates.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—One hundred bags came up at auction to-day, and 34 of those, all fair bright quality, sold at 23s. to 24s. per cwt., that being a decline of 4s. to 5s. upon the last market quotation.

CASCARILLA.—A newly-imported parcel, of good quality, was to be offered at the fag-end of the sales ; but it had not been reached when we went to press ; 2 other lots, together 37 bales, were bought in ; for bright but small thin pieces, rather greenish brown, 27s. per cwt. was refused, and a bid of 24s. for a rather less desirable parcel was also rejected.

CHILLIES.—Considerably dearer ; 22 bags good bright Sierra Leone, offered at auction to-day, sold readily at 38s. to 39s. per cwt.

CHIRETTA.—Twelve bales fair but partly damaged herb are held at 2½d. per lb. ; for another lot 2¾d. is required.

CINCHONA.—Several parcels of South American bark were offered at auction to-day. *Loxa* was rather cheaper, fair to good bright quill selling at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. *Guayaquil-Loxa*, of good quality, realised 1s. to 1s. 1d., while damages sold at from 11d. down to 3d. per lb. *Huanuco*, partly good quill, but mostly damaged, sold at from 10d. down to 8½d. per lb. Detailed reports of the result of last week's cinchona auctions in Amsterdam state that the equivalent of 2,194 kilos. sulphate of quinine in the bark sold at a unit of 375c., 10,237 kilos. at 4c., 4,260 kilos. at 4.25c., and 1,147 kilos. at 4½c. per unit. The equivalent of 1,066 kilos., sulphate of quinine, was bought in, a very large portion of this being pharmaceutical bark. The general tone at the auctions was flat, and the sales closed with an utter want of animation. Druggists' barks were difficult of sale, and lower for ordinary varieties. A few lots of exceptionally fine quality realised very full rates, a case of bold *Succirubra* stem quill fetching 2s. 6d. (151c.), and 2 cases ditto 1s. 10d. (110c.) per half-kilo. The richest bark on sale was a parcel of 5 bales *Ledger* stem bark ; it analysed 9.45 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

CIVET.—Fine qualities still remain scarce, but there seems to be but little demand for any kind ; three horns of rather ordinary were bought in to-day at from 16s. to 18s. per oz. nominally.

COCCLUS INDICUS, although offering at exceedingly low prices, finds no buyers ; 295 bales were all bought in to-day at 6s. per cwt., 5s. 9d. would be accepted.

COLOCYNTH. At auction to-day 4 casks of fair-peeled apple, partly seedy, sold at 10d. to 11d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quite firm, 65s. per cwt. being the present price for best white French crystals in London.

CUBEB.—Very difficult of sale. Good bluish-brown berries were bought in at from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. ; other descriptions at proportionately lower prices.

CUMIN-SEED.—A parcel of 46 serons *Mogadore* cumin was offered to-day ; for good quality a bid of 22s. 6d. was refused ;

damaged lots were bought in without mention of price. Twenty bags of fair *Maltese* cumin were bought in at 35s. per cwt.

CUTTLEFISH is decidedly lower. A parcel of 33 cases fair pale bone from Bombay being disposed of without reserve at 1½d. per lb., one lot realising 2d.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Dull of sale. Good *Singapore* gum in lump and saucer was well represented at the auctions, but only one case of good bright quality sold at 8l. 15s. per cwt. *Socotrine* dragon's-blood is neglected, and would be obtainable at very low rates.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The position in this article is going from bad to worse, and at to-day's auctions a considerable decline in price was again recorded, 51 bags mixed ergot, fair quality, selling without reserve at from 8½d. down to 8d. per lb. For good Spanish a bid of 8½d. was refused, 10½d. being mentioned as the price for it.

FENNEL-SEED.—Sixty bags fair Turkish are held for 20s. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Fair *Mogadore* is offering at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

GALANGAL.—Twenty bales of fair quality realised 18s. per cwt. to-day.

GAMBOGE.—In large supply. Good quality, however, is somewhat scarce, and sold to-day at an advance of about 10s. on the recent low rates ; common grades, on the other hand, are again easier. Of 71 cases offered 9 found buyers at 11l. 5s. for good bright picked *Singapore*, and from 8l. to 8l. 10s. for ordinary dull pickings, partly damp and mixed with stones.

GENTIAN.—There was a lot of 8 bales of *East Indian* root, which was bought in at 15s. For 23 packages of French gentian a bid of 12s. 6d. per cwt. was rejected.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Eight bags were shown to-day, but they were all bought in. The quality was rather drossy and woody, partly loose, partly in block.

GUM MASTIC.—Tending lower, three cases fair yellowish drop sold without reserve at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. to-day ; palish drop was bought in at 2s. 2d. per lb.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Slow of sale. The quotations for druggists' varieties remain unaltered. At auction to-day some fair pinky to pale thirds sold, without reserve, at 5l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d., ordinary yellow and brown damaged gum realising from 82s. 6d. to 98s. per cwt.

HONEY.—A very heavy supply of the new season's *Jamaica* honey was offered for sale to-day. The average quality is very good, but holders showed considerable disposition to realise, and succeeded in selling 219 out of 257 barrels at an average decline of about 2s. per cwt. Fine clean syrupy orange brought 28s. to 29s., good clean amber from 23s. to 27s., medium to dark and dirty mixed from 22s. 6d. down to 20s. 6d. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Arrivals of *Brazilian* root continue to take place ; 120 bales are now being landed. To-day the tone was very dull, and sales could only be effected with difficulty, prices showing a reduction of about 4d. on picked, and from 2d. to 3d. per lb. on common qualities. Of 56 bales only 28 sold, at 4s. 7d. to 5s. 6d. for fair annulated to good bright native picked ; ordinary woody to fair at 3s. to 3s. 9d. ; damaged root, according to quality, at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. No *Cartagena* (*Colombian*) root was sold, and 4 bales *East Indian* (*Psychotria emetica*) were also bought in.

JABORANDI.—We understand that the parcel of *Paraguayan* leaves, to which we recently referred, is not yet sold ; the analysis is said to have given very disappointing results, so far as the yield of pilocarpine is concerned. The leaves are of a new variety, not hitherto known to botany.

JALAP.—Slow of sale, 19 bales mixed root partly very small and thin to fair were bought in at 1s. 2d. per lb. for sound, and 10d. to 11d. for damaged ; 24 bags ordinary dull *Tampico* of recent import were also bought in ; a bid of 7d. per lb. was made for the whole parcel. There has been a small arrival recently of *East Indian* jalap. Though not

enough to affect the market-position of that article, the arrival shows that the cultivation of jalap in Southern India is now well-established.

KOLA NUTS.—Fairly steady. Of 26 packages shown to-day 13 bags sold at 9½d. for good bright, and from 5d. to 6d. for dark and mouldy.

MENTHOL—Dearer. In the course of the week 18s. has been paid for good quality on the spot, and for shipment there is practically nothing offering at present; 16s. 6d. is said to have been paid, c.i.f. terms, recently. At auction 5 cases of Cocking's brand were bought in at 18s., and 9 tins, brand not mentioned, small and rather oily crystals, at 17s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Quite neglected. At auction 17 caddies of first pile Tonquin pods and 13 of third pile were all bought in. A few caddies, however, have been sold recently, at the rate of 70s. per oz. for good small to bold thin skin, partly blue and partly brown. The export of musk from the Chinese port of Chung-king amounted to 4,396 lbs. in 1893 against only 3,861 lbs. in 1892. Large supplies came through Chung-king from Thibet and Kansuh, and lowered the average price from 56s. 3d. to 50s. 7½d. per oz. It is asserted that 20 per cent. of other substances is invariably added to all musk leaving Chung-king, and that this admixture (which is supposed not to lessen the scent of the musk) equals the cost of handling the article and the profit of the Chung-king middleman.

MYRRH.—Ordinary to fine Aden sorts are quoted at from 75s. to 85s., but at to-day's auctions the only parcel which was sold out of 137 offered was a small lot of chips, which brought 72s. 6d. per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—There was a considerable supply to-day of good bright silky seed, which was mostly bought in at from 8s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt., only one lot of 13 bags medium quality from Bombay being sold at 8s. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—Fair yellow Madras oil was bought in to-day at 2½d. per lb., and for 60 cases good pale Calcutta a bid of 2¾d. was to be submitted.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Very few sales of essential oils were made at to-day's auctions. Almost the only lots disposed of were a few odd parcels of inferior quality catalogued for sale "without reserve." Among these was a case of two 33-lb. tins of low-grade nondescript Peppermint oil, which brought 3s. 9d.; a copper of Oil of bergamot, for which 3s. 9d. per lb. was accepted; two 80-lb. drums of Eucalyptus oil, which realised 8d. per lb.; and 10 cases Oil of cinnamon, which sold at 7½d. per oz. Eight cases Lemongrass oil from Bombay are held at 1½d. per oz.; for Ylang-Ylang of medium quality ("second distillate") 4s. per oz. is required; and 40 bottles Kananga oil are held for 1s. 6d. per oz. Good Bombay Geranium oil is quoted at 5½d. per oz. Star-anise at 6s. 5d. per lb. on the spot, and 6s. per lb. c.i.f. for August-September shipment; and Cassia oil at 3s. per lb. c.i.f. for August-September shipment. Japanese Oil of peppermint (40 per cent.) was bought in at 12s., Cocking's brand at from 11s. to 14s. per lb. The exports of Star-anise oil from Pakhoi, the chief Chinese shipping port, were 140,267 lbs. (value 28,229l.) in 1893, and 167,733 lbs. (value 33,743l.) in 1892. Of Oil of Cassia the shipments were 2,533 lbs. (value 201l.) in 1893, and 37,200 lbs. (value 2,887l.) in 1892.

OPIUM.—Holders in London are much firmer disposed than last week, owing to the telegraphic news from Smyrna announcing a strong rise in that market. Buyers, however, have not responded to this tendency up to the present, and quotations, so far as actual business is concerned, remain unchanged. Our mail news from Smyrna goes to June 16, and is to the following effect:—"Thirty baskets of new opium have arrived from the interior, and between the 8th and the 15th the sales of opium on the Smyrna market amounted to 32 cases—viz., Yerli talequale at from 8s. 11d., rising to 9s. 3d.; current talequale at 8s. 5d., rising to 9s. 1d.; and new current talequale at 8s. 3d. per lb., f.o.b. Owing to mad speculation by native dealers, prices have been run up to this extent. The news from the interior concerning the crop has been good, with very few exceptions. From Constantinople we hear, on June 16:—"Speculators who had sold uncovered some time back, as a result of the

'bull' move in Smyrna on the part of one or two large holders in that town, came on the market to-day and bought about 25 cases inferior Tokats at 10s. 2d. f.o.b., a rise of 1s. to 1s. 6d. on yesterday's prices. Over 9s. 3d. were offered for druggists', but no sellers appeared. There is little chance of this year's crop exceeding our maximum estimate of 5,500 cases. May-be there will be less. Our Constantinople correspondent writes, under date June 15:—"The news of speculative buying in Smyrna at a considerable rise has come upon this market like a thunderbolt. Beneficial rains have fallen in all districts of Asia Minor, excepting Angora (of which the production, however, is, on an average, barely 100 cases), and to the moment of writing nothing but reassuring news of a new crop has come to hand. That the yield will be considerably below the average there is not a doubt, but still, what is grown up is in flourishing condition. Owing to activity in Smyrna and small stocks, holders are firm and show no disposition to sell. The stock in Constantinople to-day consists of 121 cases druggists', 45 cases Balukessar, 150 cases old and new Malatia, 61 cases old and new Tokat; total, 377 cases."

ORRIS.—Of Mogadore root a good many parcels were shown but out of the total of 90 bags only three sold at 31s. 6d. rather dark and shrivelled quality; good plump root is held for 45s. per cwt.; 18 bags low dark East Indian orris were bought in at 30s.

OTTO OF ROSE.—One of the chief dealers in the article reports that the distillation is now almost completed. The total yield of oil, he says, will not be larger than that of last year, if as large, and, under the circumstances, is not likely that prices will be lower.

PUREE.—7s. 6d. per lb. is the price for a parcel of 6 cases of good quality.

QUASSIA.—Of 80 half-hundredweight parcels of chips sold to-day, subject to approval, at 8l. 10s. per ton. The market is firm. Logs were bought in at 6l. 10s. per ton.

QUICKSILVER quiet, at 6l. from the importers, and 5l. 19s. per bottle in second hand.

QUININE.—Slow of sale. There are second-hand sellers of German bulk at 10¾d.; buyers, at 10½d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The supply of 145 cases at to-day's auction comprised the first parcels of the new season's crop of Canton root. The prices realised for this variety (as, indeed, for all kinds of rhubarb) were disappointing, no improvement being noticeable in the market, in spite of the fact that there is said to have been a good inquiry privately lately for native Canton rhubarb. Fifty-nine cases sold at the following prices:—Shensi: Round, medium to bold, even pinky-green fracture, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; small to medium flat, fair even pinky green fracture, 1s. 5d.; medium to bold round spongy, 3½ pinky grey fracture, 1s. 1d.; small to medium flat, dark coat, 3½ pinky green fracture, 1s.; small round and flat mixed, 10½d.; rough, slightly wormy, round pickings, 8s. per lb. Canton: Small and bold fair coat flat, slightly wormy, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; medium to bold round, fair coat, loose fracture, 1s. 5d.; smaller, 1s. 1d.; small druggists' round, 11d.; small to medium, fair coat, round pinky fracture, 9s. to 12d. per lb. It is often said that the collection of rhubarb at the present low price of the drug, cannot be remunerative for anyone connected with the growing or handling of the drug in China. From an official report on the trade of the Chinese port of Chung-king, which has just been issued, the contrary would seem to be the case. The exports of rhubarb from that port increased from 5,503 cwt. in 1892 to 7,481 cwt. in 1893, while the declared value fell from 22,033l. to 18,852l.; "but," says the report, "though the increased production somewhat cut down prices, the business proved profitable. The dealers here, mostly Cantonese, trim the pieces square and pack them neatly in boxes. So keen is the demand that shipments from the interior are sold sample before the junk arrives."

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica continues to sell well at 1s. 4d. per lb. for sound, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for damaged root. Everything offered of this description to-day was disposed of. Honduras, on the other hand, is neglected. Nine serons were bought in to-day at 1s. 3d., but another parcel was withdrawn. Of Lima Jamaica sever-

lots of more or less damaged sold at from 8½d. to 10½d. per lb. Four bales common chumpy dull *Carthagena* realised 6½d., and for ordinary native *Jamaica* 7½d. was paid.

SENNA.—Of *Tinnerelly* leaves only odds and ends were offered to-day, and nothing of any importance was sold.

STAR ANISE.—No demand; several parcels of more or less broken *Chinese* seed were bought in, at from 65s. to 80s. per cwt. The exports of star-anise from Pakhoi amounted to 1,204,400 lbs. (value 20,777l) in 1893, against 1,722,000 lbs. (value 29,705l) the year before. The 1893 export was larger than that of any year since 1885. The star-anise grows chiefly in the north-west of Kwangsi, in the vicinity of Po-Sê. At Lung-Chow, a port opened to French trade, about 100 miles south of Po-Sê, there is an inferior sort, some of which is shipped from Pakhoi by steamer.

TURMERIC is lower: 109 bags fair bright *Madras* finger sold at 16s.; ditto, bulb, at 11s. 6d. per cwt.

VANILLA.—A comparatively small quantity was offered to-day, and met with a good demand, bold beans realising about 1s. per lb. advance; good chocolate, 6½ to 8 inches brought 18s. 6d. to 19s.; 5½ to 7 inches, 11s. to 16s.; 3 to 6 inches, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; ordinary foxy and long brown from 11s. down to 3s. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Lower for all varieties. Of 80 packages *Jamaica* 62 sold at a decline of from 2s. 6d. to 5s., ordinary dark brownish mixed to fine bright red and yellow at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 7s. 6d. Of *Madagascar* wax about 1,400 packages were offered, of which little over half sold at an average decline of 7s. 6d. to 10s.; good bright orange realising 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.; ordinary dull brown, partly wormy, from 6l. 10s. down to 6l. 5s. White bleached *Spanish* wax sold at 8l.; ordinary dark brown *East Indian* at 5l. 17s. 6d.; and *French*, in bright orange bars, at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN) is again 1s. 6d. per cwt. cheaper, 31s. 6d. being accepted for 5 cases of pale squares.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Aldous & Co., Hatton Garden, City, mineral-water dealers.

Aldred, H., and Nesbitt, J., under the style of Aldred & Nesbitt Manchester, physicians and surgeons.

Haacke, A., & Co., Kieselguhr Wharf, Hackney Wick, Middlesex, Liver pool, and Glasgow, fossil-meal composition merchants, so far as regards A. Haacke.

Morrow, T., & Son, Kearsley, Lancashire, chemical manufacturers.

Sharp, Brothers, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, wholesale perfumers and soap-makers, so far as regards W. Dillery.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Hayes, George Francis, Folkestone, dental surgeon.

St. George, A. F., Marine Street, Bermondsey, chemist and electrician.

"OUR VERSATILE CONTEMPORARY" is what the *Gardener's Chronicle* calls us in quoting paragraphs on otto of rose, jalap, and tea-seed oil. Perhaps the *G. C.* refers to our rhyming competitions.

DRUG-EXPORTS FROM CHINA.—The subjoined figures give the exports of some of the principal Chinese drugs for the last two years. The quantities represent piculs (133½ lbs.):—

	Cassia Lignea	Galls	Camphor	Rhubarb	Musk
1892	Piculs 90,901	Piculs 38,477	Piculs 17,786	Piculs 6,599	Piculs 22·4
1893	.. .. 34,329	47,974	32,563	6,587	26·3

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONINGS.

A GOOD many people still believe that the sale of deadly drugs is so fenced round with legal restrictions as to render it extremely difficult for the would-be poisoner to get what he wants. In the hope of convincing the Legislature that this is by no means the case, we have cited, from time to time, instances to the contrary. But the law still remains as imperfect as ever, leaving the practitioner in poison practically untrammelled. At a recent inquest in Lancashire, on a man who had committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, the Coroner informed the jury that this particular poison is not in the protected list, and there would be no profit, consequently, in endeavouring to ascertain where the deceased obtained the fatal dose. "There is nothing," added the Coroner, "to stop a person from sending a child to a chemist for so much of the drug as would be sufficient to kill twenty people." No formality whatever has to be observed; the deadly stuff can be obtained by anyone in any quantity. One result is that many purchasers come to believe in its innocuousness, arguing that it cannot be dangerous to life or it would not be sold across the counter as freely as tea or sugar. Hence the large and increasing number of accidental deaths through drinking carbolic acid. The bottle containing it is left lying about anyhow and anywhere, until some child, imagining that the beverage is beer or some other stimulant, takes a surreptitious drink, and is found dying in horrible agony. At other times, it is a man or woman who, feeling thirsty in the middle of the night, lays hands on the fatal bottle in the dark, and forthwith dies. The number of these tragedies has become simply appalling, and they will probably go on increasing until carbolic acid is scheduled as a deadly drug.—*Globe*.

PODOPHYLLUM RESIN has been found to be no better in the United States than in England. A recent trial of ten samples, mentioned by F. J. Wulling, in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, showed that three of them there was 30 to 60 per cent. of foreign matter.

FALLOWFIELD'S **HIC ANNUAL FOR 1894-95** (38th year of publication), just issued, is a bulky volume of 754 pages, containing prices and illustrations of every kind of photographic appliance, and is one of the most complete lists published of photographic apparatus of all kinds. The Swantype blocks of hand-camera pictures are exceptionally fine, and the "Hints" at the end of the book are likely to be useful to photographers. It is published by Jonathan Fallowfield, 146 Charing Cross, at 1s.

BENGAL SALTPETRE.—In the Presidency of Bengal, saltpetre is manufactured in the Patna and Bhagalpore divisions and in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs. Crude saltpetre, however, is not manufactured in or near Calcutta, operations being confined there to the refining of the article imported from up-country. The control of the saltpetre refineries in Bengal is vested in the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue and his subordinates. A large quantity of edible salt is obtained in the process of refining saltpetre, and under the existing rules the owners have the option either of destroying it or removing it from the refineries on payment of full duty. A market has, however, been created for this species of salt, and large quantities of it are now exported to Burdwan and other places. The fee for a licence for manufacturing and refining saltpetre, including the extraction of salt therefore, is Rs.50, and that for the manufacture of saltpetre, sulphate of soda (*khari*), either by solar heat in evaporating pans or by artificial heat, and of any other substance included under the term of "Saltpetre" as defined in section 3 of the Salt Act of 1882, is 4 annas. Besides the saltpetre brought from the Patna and Bhagalpore divisions, a considerable quantity comes down from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. The bulk of the saltpetre brought to Calcutta is exported to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Mauritius and China. The total exports in 1892-93 amounted to 438,408 cwts., valued at Rs.43,36,588.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Trade with Spain.

SIR.—In a recent number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST I noticed a statement by one of your travelling correspondents that he had remarked that Spanish chemists were fonder of French and American specialities than of English ones. My experience leads me to emphatically endorse this opinion, for, having some knowledge of Spanish trade, I find that while the supply of chemical products and drugs is practically in German hands, England is losing ground every day, English pharmaceutical specialities and specifics being also very much in the background.

Is there no reason for this? Pharmaceutical ability in Spain is at a very low ebb; cannot England supply the country with what it requires? or is English pharmacy so behind the times that it has to cede the ground to Americans, Germans, and Frenchmen? This, it is well known, is not the case; the things wanted are knowledge of the country and enterprise.

British makers, in these days of commercial depression, small profits, and bad trade, when they are anxiously seeking for new outlets for their industry, have a fine market within easy reach, which they consistently neglect, or, if they attempt to work it at all, do so in a spasmodic, old-fashioned way which produces no result. Instead of following the methods of their continental competitors, and making things easy for their customers—employing residential agents who know the language and the country, who understand the people they deal with, and, commencing by small orders, gradually work up a good business—English firms limit themselves to occasionally sending a traveller, who very likely does not speak Spanish, and is not at all used to the country.

I could name a well-known London house, noted for its enterprise and the high character of its preparations, which could have worked up a permanent and paying trade in Spain, if it had gone to work on lines suited to the people. They employed an enterprising agent, who, although a skilful salesman, overreached himself in his anxiety to obtain business; he induced unfortunate chemists to take goods which they did not require, and the consequence was that, although his sales at the time were good, the articles have been on the shelf ever since, and the firm's name is not in good odour amongst the trade.

But if the agent's action had been followed by vigorous advertising and continuous pushing, a large business would have been worked up, the goods being novelties; whereas the firm in question did not follow up its initial action, but, in its ignorance of Spanish ways, expected the things to sell on their own merits.

This question of advertising is very essential in Spain. In England it is considered *infra dig.* by some of the leading houses to advertise in the daily papers, and they limit themselves to the trade and medical journals, and to canvassing the doctors—a system which in England is all very well, but in Spain the conditions are totally different. In the Peninsula there are really only one or two medical journals worthy of the name, for the Spanish doctor is not a great reader. If he reads at all it is the foreign—chiefly the French—publications, and the best men have studied abroad. Trade papers there are none with any circulation worth mentioning, so that this source of propaganda is practically non-existent. There remains the canvassing of medical men.

A canvasser is received most kindly, offered cigarettes, and listened to attentively; his samples are thankfully

accepted and carefully put on one side, where, in most cases, they remain in oblivion, unless they are well advertised and constantly brought to notice in the fourth page of the daily papers, when very likely the doctor will have attention called to the preparation again, and will prescribe it. The law, and professional etiquette also, forbid men to dispense medicines; they can only prescribe. exception is made in the case of homoeopaths.

Some American makers of specialities are realising large sums in this country, but then they advertise enormously and many of the preparations are household words.

It should also be known that the wholesale trade is very sound, and money is seldom lost. Of course, if people persist, as some do, in dealing with retailers whom they do not know, they must not be astonished if they cannot collect their accounts.

The best way of doing business here is to deal with large distributing houses only, have good salaried agents advertise freely, and distribute plenty of samples. If an article is good it will ultimately sell. Let it be as good as you like, but neglect appointing proper representatives who do not advertise, then the goods will remain on the shelves of the unfortunate people who have been misled into buying them.

I cannot help believing that there is a large field for English goods in Spain, provided John Bull will shake off some of the old ways which he still adheres to, and when we are making English industries of every description take back seat, whilst other countries are coming very much to the front. Our grandfathers' customs were very good in their own time, but do not answer now.

Above all, advertising must be indulged in. This is a country where advertisements are displayed everywhere—on lamp-posts, on stone benches, tramways, omnibuses, vacant spaces, on the drop-curtains in the theatres, in the cafés, in any place where an advertisement can be seen.

I remain, yours truly,
Barcelona, June 11.

J. M. DE MORA

Skunk Oil.

SIR.—As I live in a district where the skunk is only well known, perhaps I may be able to answer your correspondent's question about the origin of skunk oil, commonly sold in the drug-stores around us as a remedy for rheumatism.

Skunks lie in their holes during the winter, never appearing above ground, excepting on very fine days. Before retiring underground they become well loaded with fat. When killed by drowning them, by filling up their holes with water, they are dug out without producing any offensive odour. The "stink-bag" is removed, the skin is secured, and then the fat is taken out and treated just as the fat of the skunk is treated in making lard. The preparation of skunk oil is a profitable industry during the winter months. A German family of the name of Pietz, living at Esterville, Iowa, twenty miles from my residence, do a considerable business in its preparation every year.

Yours truly,
19 Watergate, Grantham, F. L. POPE,
June 15. Of Lakefield, Minn.

The Sale of Morphia Preparations.

SIR.—I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly give publicity to the following sad case in which a highly respectable family have desired me to interest myself in enclosing you the name and address of the young lady in confidence and good faith.

M. K., aged 27, fair, pale complexion, thin, met with her bereavement some eighteen months ago, and has contracted a habit for Freeman's chlorodyne. Her monetary allowance has been stopped, and all efforts to prevent her obtaining the preparation are fruitless. She has gone so far as to dispose of her jewellery and personal effects, and mother, brother, and sisters have grown despondent and are powerless so long as the infernal cover of a medicine-stamp prompt sale of morphia or any other dangerous substances. I have made a personal call on many of the West Central chemists in which district the young lady resides, and these have very kindly promised to desist from supplying her with

preparation, or anything similar. I found one chemist who had supplied as many as eight 2s. 9d. bottles, all within a comparatively short period.

The authorities at 17 Bloomsbury Square state that "they are powerless in the matter"; perhaps your widely-read journal can afford help in this typical cruel case.

Could anything be more preposterous than an Exchequer to raise revenue on the indiscriminate sale of a dangerous drug in this way?

Can you suggest any reasonable method whereby this girl's life can be saved?—as legislation on the subject (even if ever forthcoming) will obviously be too late.

Yours faithfully,

2, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, F. C. HERON.
June 18.

[Yes, we can suggest a better method than legislation. The sufferer should be put under strict and skilled supervision and control. We have inscribed Mr. Heron's letter just as he sends it, but we must remark that its illogical abuse discounts seriously the kind intention which prompts it. Neither the "infernal" stamp, nor the Bloomsbury Square authorities, nor the makers, nor (in a general sense) the vendors of the medicine, are responsible in this unhappy case, and it can do no good to tar them all round in this indiscriminate fashion. Nevertheless, we think the letter a proper one to bring before the trade, for it emphasises by a specific instance the moral duty which we have so long urged upon chemists of regarding the sale of poisons which is remitted to them exclusively as a serious trust.—ED. C & D.]

Should Enclosures be Charged for?

SIR,—We think the answer to the above question put by a correspondent in your last week's issue should be in the affirmative, when it is considered that the 2d. booking charged by some houses is not a source of profit, but is a partial recoupment for outlay in wages and material.

Why the subject should be irritating to parties paying the fee we do not understand. They are saved the cost of packing, which falls on the shoulders of the receiving house.

Last year we received, entered, pigeon-holed, and packed at our own expense over 10,000 enclosures, many of them containing goods we keep in stock. It is not unusual to receive as many as half-a-dozen enclosures for one customer, to be packed up with a few lines amounting to a few shillings. The cost of packing alone absorbs all profit, to say nothing about wages, wear and tear of hampers, &c.

Sutton, Foster, Globe, and some of the railway companies charge booking-fees (without causing irritation), although at no outlay for packing-materials and in addition to payment for carriage.

We are, yours faithfully,

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS. (67/39.)

Dentists' Claims.

SIR,—I was pleased to see the way in which you handled the "Dentists' Claims," and shall be pleased to guarantee 5l. 5s. to contest the case. Indeed, I consider the making of artificial teeth a much neglected branch, yet easily acquired and most lucrative.

I was pupilled to a dentist, registered as a medical student, have been through all the mechanical work, and have a nice little connection, but recently I am always in a fever lest some spy shoule be upon my path.

Yours faithfully,

Jnne 19. HANTS. (68/3.)

SIR,—The thanks of all friends to fairplay are due to you for the impartial and dispassionate spirit in which you discuss "Dentists' Claims" in your issue of last week. In particnlar I desire to express the obligations of those I represent for your having pointed out that there is a second side to this as to all other questions. Your contention that "the British Dental Association should have their claims contested so that a limit might be put upon them" is at once just and practical, and will, I doubt not, be acted upon straight away. As it is, the lengths to which the despotism of this Association is disposcd to go knows no bounds. Not only does the Association claim that no person can draw teeth without being registered under the Dentists Act,

but they now seek to compel all those registered to carry on their business in the manner dictated by themselves, and to that end they unceasingly impress on the Medical Council that advertisement of prices is "disgraceful and infamous conduct" in a professional sense (*vide* letter from Registrar, General Medical Council, dated May 30, 1894.)

In view of these and other circumstances, it was urged upon me a little while since that an antidote to the British Dental Association was greatly needed, and for that purpose I have succeeded in forming an association, under the title of the British Dental Practitioners' Association, having for its objects the protection of the interests of advertising dentists and those who have refused to subscribe to the rules of the B.D.A. and of the Odontological Society, and, generally, for looking after the interests of its members, so that their living may not be taken away from them by a section of the dental profession, who are unquestionably endeavouring to aggrandise themselves by the sacrifice of certain of their professional brethren, on the one hand, and at the expence of the public, on the other; for it cannot be too strongly enforced that an all-round raising of prices would immediately follow the application of the closure to the advertising dentist.

I beg to enclose you copies of the circulars I have sent out, and to which I have received a very large number of replies.

19 Basinghall Street, E.C.

JOHN SLATER.

"Pharmaceutical Chemist."

SIR,—In his quibble about terms your correspondent has failed to distinguish between the general and the particular use of the words "Pharmaceutical Chemist." In the particular sense, of course, the words stand for a title, but in the general sense as employed by the prospectus quoted from, the term is simply used to distinguish the shop chemist from the other varieties—the purely scientific, the analytical, the manufacturing, the brewers', the dyers', and other chemists.

The compiler of the prospectus could not have better expressed himself, unless, perhaps, he had used "student" for "chemist," in which case he would have saved himself from the castigation of a susceptible but anonymous "Major" man.

Yours truly,
C. S. ASHTON.

[In an official document such as the one quoted from, the terms used should be the correct ones. The slip was quoted by our correspondent as evidence of the loose acquaintance of the public with the title.—ED. C & D.]

"Veterinary Chemists."

SIR,—I am astonished that, out of the thousands and one chemists who have assumed the title "Veterinary" and who practise as veterinary chemists, only three gentlemen offer to subscribe to the defence fund. Truly we are a milk-and-water lot.

Please put my name down for five guineas.

Yours truly,
WALT. (69/32.)

New York v. London Pharmacy.

SIR,—In reply to the note in your "Foreign and Colonial News" (page 756, June 2, 1894), headed "Mr. S. W. Fairchild Entertained," you ask, "What did Mr. Mason mean?" in connection with a remark about Bloomsbury Square having to look to its laurels. I reply, he meant exactly what he said—that he had watched with much interest the progress of the College, and had recently visited the new building, of which the Committee might feel proud, and a building which even our friends in Bloomsbury Square might be envious of.

Yours truly,
New York, June 12.

ALFRED H. MASON.

DISPENSING NOTES

63/9. *Alpha*.—To Emulsionise Beechwood Creasote-carbonate mix the carbonate with an equal quantity of rectified spirit, or with any tincture or spirit that may be

ordered in combination, put in a dry mortar, and rub up with it a quantity of powdered gum acacia equal in weight to the quantity of creasote-carbonate ordered; add an equal quantity of water at once, rub until an emulsion is formed, then add remainder of water gradually.

Ext. Belladonæ and Lin. Camphoræ.

66/11. *Inquiry* wants to obtain a homogeneous product with the following:—

Ext. belladonnae ..	..	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Lint. camphoræ ..	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
M.S.A.						

The green extract to be used. He has tried rubbing up with spirit and with spirit and water before adding to the lin. camph., but has been unsuccessful in obtaining a useful liniment. The method most likely to succeed would be to rub up the extract with a little chloroform; add this to the olive oil of the camphor liniment, digest in a water-bath for a few hours, stirring occasionally. Lastly, dissolve sufficient camphor in the hot oil, and strain through lint or calico. The resulting product will be a greenish-coloured liniment, likely to possess the medicinal properties intended by the prescriber.

Chloral-hydrate Suppositories.

63/9. *Alpha*, in making these suppositories (5 grs.) as recommended in "Art of Dispensing," has not been successful in getting them "clean" out of the mould. Here is a form we have tried and found very successful—clean, nice consistency, and low melting-point:—

	Parts
Stearin	3
Oleic acid	1
Chloral hydrate	2

Dissolve stearin and oleic acid in water-bath, add chloral in fine powder, stir until dissolved, and just before the mass is about to set pour into mould, which has previously been brushed over with a solution of curd-soap in rectified spirit. Cool mould on ice if obtainable.

Spt. Ammon. Aromat. in Mixtures.

66/56 *W. T. J.* had the following to dispense. He sent it out, as usual, slightly turbid; it was previously dispensed elsewhere and sent out "clear like water":—

Antipyrin. .. .. .. ..	..	gr. x.
Ammon. brom. .. .. .. ..	..	" x.
Spt. ammon. arom. .. .. .. ..	..	iiij.
Caffein. cit. .. .. .. ..	..	gr. iiij.
Aq. menth. pip. ad .. .. .. ..	..	5ss.

M. et solve.

This, dispensed with B.P. spt. ammon. aromat., will invariably give a turbid mixture, which we consider the proper appearance. If it is dispensed clear, either a spt. ammon. aromat. not B.P.—possibly prepared without distillation—has been used, or else the spt. ammon. aromat., B.P., has been mixed with aq. menth. pip. and filtered through magnesia previous to dissolving the saline ingredients.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

67/9. *Doubtful*.—As well as we can make out from the information given, you have had a dispute with the manufacturer of aerated waters (A.) who formerly supplied you. You have transferred your custom to another maker. A. therefore demands the return of all syphons and cases. You, relying on a condition of the agreement between you that "syphons are to be returned when empty," tell him you have some still in stock not empty, and ask if you shall send them back. He says he shall welcome the syphons back at once. You, therefore, send the full syphons back, and

demand that he shall allow you for the contents. This he refuses to do. We do not think you gave him sufficient intimation of your intention to return the filled syphons to enable you to recover the value of the contents. You should have claimed the right to keep the syphons a reasonable time to allow you to dispose of the contents. Then, if he had demanded the return of them, full or empty, you would have had a decent case. Under the circumstances, however, we think you have none.

66/68. *Acetum*.—You must have seen the numerous prosecutions we have reported under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for selling as vinegar an article made otherwise than by fermentation. In many cases where this has been proved fines have been imposed.

66/68. *Justitia*.—The practice adopted by some prescribers of recommending a patient to go to some particular chemist for the medicine is, of course, quite legal, and there may be cases where it is justified. But it is very likely to defeat its own ends. The patient is very apt to resent such an interference with his liberty, and is likely, too, to suspect a plot. If unquestionable evidence of a commission being paid on any such transaction can be secured, a county-court action by the patient thus maligned would be the best method of exposure. But the patient must bring his own action, and must not be "maintained."

67/21. *Quercus*.—We know nothing of the firm you refer to, and as they have not, so far as we know, appealed specially to chemists, we do not regard it as our duty to shadow them or to take the risks of exposing them.

113/40. *G. B. W.* has been agent for a certain whisky, which agency is now transferred to another dealer. "G. B. W." wants to bottle his own. He asks, Can he dilute whiskies or blend them without holding a compounder's licence? A. compounder's licence is not required either for blending whiskies or breaking down whisky.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

63/45. *Dairyman* wants to know what is used for Blistering Cows' Udders before Exhibiting them at Cattle "Shows." A customer produced a bottle containing a little, and wanted the same. It was a clear, colourless, mobile liquid, with a very strong pungent odour, slightly resembling and as strong as liq. ammon. fort., but not it. [Probably it was a tincture of cantharides, with the addition of liq. ammon. fort. It is usually of the following strength:—

Cantharides .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Spt. vini rect. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3vij.
Macerate for seven days, and add—						
Liq. ammon. fort. .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3iv.
M.						

Apply as ordinary blister. In some districts the vinegar of cantharides about same strength as foregoing is used.]

63/8. *E. B.*—We are informed that no edition of Dr. Paul's Manual of Technical Analysis has been published since that of 1857, published by H. G. Bohn. We do not know any general work on technical analysis except Allen's, though there are plenty dealing with special departments.

63/64. *Experiment*.—See Allen & Hanburys' advertisement in the DIARY. Always look to the "Buyers' Guide" in the DIARY when you want anything.

64/64. *J. B.*—To Soften Putty from a Tin Frame.—Use either ordinary paraffin oil, or boil together quicklime and washing-soda, and apply the clear solution warm.

61/11. *Verax.*—To Remove Stains from Pianoforte-keys.—Sponge well with strong solution of peroxide of hydrogen, or solution of chlorinated lime to which a little tartaric acid has been added. In either case sponge first with ordinary washing-soda, dissolved in warm water, to remove any traces of grease likely to be present. Be careful not to allow any of the solutions to run between the keys.

Anonymous inquiries have been received from "Dicot" and "Poetaster," and are destroyed.

67/7. *Jewsina*—We cannot "acquaint you of any situation in the wholesale." You must advertise or answer advertisements.

64/24. *Storax.*—Attfield's "Chemistry, General, Medical, Pharmaceutical." 15s. (Gurney & Jackson.)

62/68. *A Reader.*—Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants," 11*l.* 11*s.* (Churchill), answers the requirements you name; so does Brook's "Herbal," 1*s.*, published by Potter & Clarke.

64/28. *Lakolu.*—For information about qualifying as an analytical chemist, refer to last Educational number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 16, 1893.

65/49. *Adeps Benz.*—Our Market Quotations are the lowest cash prices for the week of the goods mentioned, in large wholesale quantities, in the open market. If you wish to buy retail quantities you must be prepared to pay a reasonable advance. You will find all this explained in the heading which is printed over our trade-report every week, and which, we should have thought, is sufficiently explicit. Our business is that of newspaper publishers, not dealers in drugs and chemicals.

64/12. *Tonics.*—One per cent. of Carbolic Acid is sufficient Strength for Carbolic Tooth-powder. Perfume with peppermint, cloves, or wintergreen oil. You will find suitable formulæ on page 492, September 23, 1893, and page 774, June 3, 1893.

63/7. *Z. Y. X.*—The sample of Plate-powder consists principally of phosphate of lime in fine powder along with a small quantity of carbonate, and coloured with mineral crocus. Most likely it is the old-fashioned "burnt harts-horn" (*cornu cervi ust.*) coloured. Try this:—

Phosphate of lime (precipitated) ..	..	6 parts
Precipitated chalk ..	..	2 "
Crocus or Armenian blue ..	..	q.s.
Mix.		

103/37. *Nobilis.*—Children's White Teething-powders, without calomel:—

Potass. nit. vel chlor. ..	..	..	..	gr. j.
Soda bicarb. ..	..	..	..	" j.
Sacch. alb. vel lact. ..	..	..	..	" j.
M. Ft. pulv.				

To this $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. of pulv. antimonialis, B.P., may be added; this increases the efficacy for most cases. The quantities given make a suitable dose for children from six months to a year old—one each night for the younger age, night and morning for the older. Proportion doses according to usual scale for older children.

63/22. *Whitworth.*—Infants' Food—Page 780, November 25, 1893, and page 388, March 12, 1892; see also page 93, January 20, 1894.

58/10. *Eucalyptus.*—The best Varnish for Paper Labels on stock-bottles for general use is recently-made copal varnish, obtainable from any good oil-stores, most wholesale drug-houses, and from S. Maw, Son & Thompson, who put it up in 4-oz. bottles for this purpose. It requires about twenty-four hours to dry—longer if convenient—and when thoroughly hard is not readily acted upon, even by tinctures, with ordinary care. It is advisable to size the labels with solution of gelatine about twelve hours before applying the varnish. A Varnish Insoluble in Water or Spirit for paper labels.—Evaporate solution of silicate of soda to a syrupy consistency and apply warm, the labels being previously sized. By consulting indexes of back numbers you will find repeated instructions, in detail, as to labelling shop-bottles.

57/25. *X. Y. Z.* has tried Preservation of Fruit with chloroform, but complains it tastes of chloroform when cooked. This has not been our experience when cooked over an open fire; of course, if cooked in a close oven, there would be a chance of it tasting. Was the chloroform placed in the bottom of the bottle, and a thick, loose layer of cotton wool placed over it, so as to allow only the vapour to come in contact with the fruit? Salicylic acid is what is used generally for preserving fruits in syrup. Make a solution in rectified spirit (1 in 4), and add sufficient of this to the hot syrup on bottling so as to give about 15 grains of the acid to each pint of syrup.

68/13. *A Subscriber.*—We have received numerous complaints of annoyance from the gentleman you name. If you will refer to our report of the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council (C. & D., page 792) you will find information.

59/48. *E. R. J.*—Colours for Smelling-bottles, soluble in spirit.—You may use the various aniline colours. Make strong spirit solutions, and add sufficient to give rather deep shades. Although not permanent, they last a reasonable time, especially if not exposed to a strong light, and are easily renewed, when they commence to fade.

58/13. *J. B.*—Infants' Preservative, a light yellow colour, nearly white:—

Magn. carb. lev.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒ. j.
Sacch. alb.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒiij.
OI. anisi	..	..	..	..	..	m xv.
Ol. sassafras	..	..	..	..	..	m x.
Spt. ammon. aromat.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒiv.
Tr. camph. co.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒiis.
Tr. croci	..	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Aq. anethi ad.	..	..	..	..	..	ʒxx.

The usual doses to be given. See also reference to formula in index to vol. xliii., December 30, 1893. Teething-powders (Laxative).—See DIARY, 1894, under "Children's Aperient Powders," and under "Pink Powders." See also answer to "Nobilis" above.

65/50. *Ajax.*—Weed-killer.—In the index published June 24, 1893, no fewer than five reference numbers of pages in volume xlvi. will be found. By comparing the various formulæ there referred to, there should be no difficulty in preparing an efficient weed-killer.

56/67. *G. M. S.* has tried to make a Liquid Glue with indiarubber 1 part, shellac 3 parts, each to be dissolved in ether, in separate vessels. On solution the two to be mixed. He has been unable to obtain a satisfactory product, and asks if it be possible to do so. We should suggest the use of bisulphide of carbon, with from 6 to 8 per cent. of absolute alcohol added, as a solvent in place of ether. If colour be no objection, a very strong glue can be obtained by dissolving indiarubber 1 part, cut small, in coal-tar 4 parts (possibly petroleum spirit might suit), adding shellac 2 parts to the solution, heating all together in an iron pot. By using chloroform in place of ether, and dissolving each ingredient separately and mixing, a very useful glue is produced.

60/40. *Dentist.*—Sample of Dental Amalgam sent contains, as you say, silver and tin; it also contains gold, which seems to have bothered you in the analysis, the presence of tin not improving matters. The following formula on these lines will suit your purpose. It makes one of the best amalgams going:—

	Parts
Gold	1
Silver	3
Melt together and add to the melted mass—	
Tin	2

Pulverise the resulting alloy, and, when required for use, add an equal weight of mercury, and knead together.

61/10. *Radix.*—Straining Mahogany-polish with the least waste.—Filter through a felt syrup-bag in a warm room or near a good fire. For small quantities use linen or strong lint; in any case moisten the straining medium with the menstruum used in making the polish. A good method of clearing polish, especially if a spirit one, is to shake up with powdered quicklime or kieselguhr which has been well heated in an oven, stand for a week, and decant. If lime be used the colour is generally darker. Infants' Teething-powders, suitable for placing dry on the tongue.—Equal parts of calomel and sugar, giving 1 gr. of the mixed powder for each year of the age—i.e., child from six months to one year 1 gr., &c. Antimonial powder 1 part, sugar 4 parts, mixed and given in 1-gr. doses of the mixed powder, is also a useful teething-powder for your purpose.

57/34. *Perplexed (Bolton).*—The Incrustation formed in Boilers heated by steam in which Clothes are Washed, a certain make of soap being used, we can only explain by the possibility of silicate of soda being present in the soap. This we know to be largely used in washing-soaps on account of its detergent properties; also for other reasons best known to the manufacturers of such soaps. Should your water be a hard one, this is most likely to be the cause, and the only remedy we can suggest would be the addition of ordinary washing-soda to the water previous to the soap being dissolved in it and the clothes put in.

62/15. *J. G. N.*—Liq. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ Co.—See page 128, July 22, 1893.

61/72. *R. W.*—Egg julep for the hair.—See page 66, July 8, 1893.

61/61. *C. B. S.*—Arsenical Sheep-dip.—You will find suitable formulæ for a preparation such as you require at page 260, February 18, 1893.

63/65. *Veterinary.*—We must refer you to the answer immediately preceding. We cannot undertake to match proprietary articles.

5/95. *Westgate.*—Backing Dry-plates to Avoid Halation.—Coat back of plates with this mixture:—

	Oz.
Powdered burnt sienna	½
Gum arabic	½
Glycerine	1
Water..	5

Apply with a camel's-hair brush, and remove before development with a wet cloth.

Negatives with halation may be improved by rubbing the parts down with a piece of chamois leather dipped in spirit.

61/65. *Dark Room.*—Staining Glass for Dark-room Lamps, &c.—Make a strong solution of alkanet-root in alcohol and another in methylated ether. Let these stand two or three days to take up as much colour as possible, and then with the two solutions make a thick collodion with gun-cotton. Coat the glass cold, and allow to set; if not sufficiently dense coat the other side as well.

61/47. *Capsicum*—Chili-paste.—See page 249, February 13, 1892. An elegant paste might also be made by incorporating the ethereal tincture (1 in 8) with lanoline and olive oil.

62/7. *E. B.*—Varnish for Patent-leather Boots (Black).—See page 101, January 28, 1893; also "A," page 716, May 20, 1893. Or use any good flexible clear spirit-varnish, colouring with spirit-soluble aniline black. Dissolve the dye in a little S.V.M. before adding to the varnish.

61/61. *J. E. S.*—Self-raising Flour is any good wheat-flour, with small quantities of bicarbonate of soda and acid sulphate of potash, in suitable proportions, added (16 parts acid sulphate to 20 parts bicarbonate); and recollect a very little goes far.

54/7. *Lisile*—Mounting Prints in Optical Contact on Glass.—Dip the prints in a warm 50-grain solution of Nelson's No. 1 photographic gelatine. Lay down at once on the glass and squeegee in to contact, carefully pressing out all air-bubbles.

51/40. *Quintus.*—Compressed Developers.—Grind together carefully in a mortar—

	Grains
Granulated soda sulph.	240
Carbonate of lithia	60

When ground, divide into twelve powders of 25 grains each. Then grind together as before—

	Grains
Eikonogen	100
Hydrokinone	80

and divide into twelve powders of 15 grains each. Put one of each of these powders up in a cartridge, dividing the two kinds by a wad. Or have one cartridge for the reducing-agent and another for the alkali, putting, say, six powders in each, divided by wads. For use, take one powder of each and 4 oz. water. We do not know a developer which can be mixed in one tube. Why not use Burroughs, W. Neome & Co.'s photographic tabloids?

60/41. *Gracias.*—Negative Varnish.—Dissolve orange shellac in spirit. vini meth. cold; allow to settle, then decant, and thin down with spirit till it just dries on a negative with a gloss. Then add castor oil in proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 20 oz., and it is ready for use.

6/95. *Westgate*—Charges for Use of Dark-room.—For changing plates:—If customer has purchased them from you, free; if not, usual charge 3d. For developing:—Usual charge, 1s., unless for a large quantity of plates taking up more than an hour. Usual Prices of Ready-mixed Developers, &c.:—

Pyro and ammonia, two 8-oz. bottles for 2s.
Pyro potash, two 10-oz. bottles for 2s.
Iron and oxalate, two 8-oz. bottles for 1s. 6d.
Toning-bath for albumenised paper, 1s. 3 <i>l.</i> per pint.
Combined toning and fixing for P.O.P., 2s. 3 <i>l.</i> per pint.

61/42. *L. L.*—No. 1 Mother's Friend, page 372, DIARY, 1894.—To suit your label leave the opium out entirely; substitute tr. of hyoscyamus if you care to—it is quite safe. An infant's preservative, to be given to a "child one month old," ought never to contain any opium. Not but that the dose may be proportioned all right; still, accidents might happen, and a coroner's censure ought never to be risked. See also suitable formulæ at page 378, September 2, 1893, and page 492, September 23, 1893; either of these would suit your label better than the one published in the DIARY. A formula containing tr. of hyoscyamus was also published about the same date.

59/26. "86/29." To Thoroughly Dry "Winchesters" which have been washed and drained.—Arrange with your nearest neighbour who is a baker or pastry-cook to give you a loan of the flat tinned trays, such as they use; place pieces of felt in the bottom of each tray, arrange your bottles on them, mouths up, without the stoppers, get him to put the trays with the bottles in his oven after the day's baking is finished and the fires have moderated, allowing them to remain all night in the oven. This you should have no difficulty in arranging for a slight consideration to the baker.

61/53. W. B.—Colour-food for Canaries.—See DIARY, 1894, page 358. The yellow "foods" (?) consist principally of turmeric and the red of mild cayenne pepper, sometimes with the addition of red oxide of iron, and always diluted, more or less, with sugar, rice, ground linseed, hemp-seed, or canary-seed. Numerous formulæ have been published. Consult indices of back numbers for four years past. The addition of a minute quantity of tr. of cantharides—say, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to each pound of food—has been recommended as an improvement. It must be thoroughly mixed.

84/24. Querist.—Your Liniment for Man and Beast will not form a nice one; there are too many incompatibles. Try this modification of your formula:—

Terebith. rect.	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ol. camphoræ	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
" origani..	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
" suecini..	..	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Ac. acetic..	..	..	..	..	..	3v.
Liq. plumbi subacet.	..	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Ovi vitelli (recentis)	..	..	..	..	..
Aqua	..	..	..	..	..	3iiss.
M.S.A.						

Mix the oils and turpentine and rub up gradually with yolk of egg; to this add very gradually 2 oz. of the water, so that an emulsion may be formed; mix solution of lead, acetic acid, and remainder of water; add this also gradually to emulsion already formed.

Liq. potassæ is no use—would neutralise the acetic acid, precipitate the lead, and prevent the possibility of a decent emulsive liniment being formed.

53/17. S. K.—We are not familiar with a lamp called the "Pyrophore," but we imagine that "mineral essence" used for charging it is a fancy name for paraffin oil.

66/39. Myrrh.—Marrow Pomade.—A good basis and perfume for pomades are given at page 119, July 22, 1893; or this:—Clarified suet or marrow-fat or benzoated lard, 4 lbs.; cera alb., 1 lb.; ess. limonis, 3ss.; ess. bergamot., 3j.; ol. lavand., 3ij.; ol. cassiae, 3ij. Melt, and add perfumes as it begins to set, stirring until cold. Colour with palm oil, or with gamboge, as directed in DIARY, 1894. Trotter Oil.—See DIARY, 1894, under "Neat's-foot Oil," page 373. Lewis & Co., perfumers, Dublin, make a speciality of it. A suitable perfume would be:—Ol. bergamot, 1 oz.; ol. limonis, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; ol. lavand., 1 dr.; ol. caryoph., 30 drops; ol. cassiae, 30 drops. Mix. Talc is a native foliaceous silicate of magnesia, after the nature of French chalk, but softer in texture; it is sometimes called steatite. When pure it contains 62·14 per cent. silica, 32·92 magnesia, and 4·94 water. French chalk may be used in place of the powdered talc, if not readily available.

26/70. G. N. G.—Harness-blacking (Liquid):—

Beeswax	..	..	..	..	..	4 oz.
Linseed oil	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Ivory black	..	..	..	..	..	4 "
Yellow rosin	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Prussian blue, in fine powder	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Copal varnish..	..	..	..	..	..	1 "
Turpentine	..	..	..	..	..	1 pint

Dissolve wax, rosin, and oil with heat; mix varnish and turpentine; add to wax, &c.: mix in large mortar ivory black and Prussian blue; add other ingredients gradually while still warm. If too thick, add more turpentine. Direct to apply with a brush, and rub up with an old soft handkerchief.

A certain amount of "elbow-grease" is essential for all "blackings."

63/47. T. D.—Raspberry-vinegar. See under "Raspberry-vinegar Essence," in DIARY, 1894. Or, take best wine vinegar, or acetic acid diluted to usual strength, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint; to this add 3 lbs. of fresh fruit; allow to macerate in a glass or porcelain vessel for a fortnight, and strain without pressure.

60/72. G. D. Coy.—Liquid-annatto Butter-colouring.—See page 906, December 23, 1893. In various back numbers, on consulting index, you will find other methods. Magic Snuff for catarrh and headache, to sell in 1d. boxes.—Asarabaca-leaves, 2 parts; valcrian, 1 part; marjoram, 1 part; starch, 3 parts—all in fine powder. Mix, and add sufficient exotic oil of lavender or menthol, dissolved in spirit, to give a characteristic smell.

58/1. Tulip has been preparing Glycerine Suppositories according to the following formula. They are excellent so far as colour and consistency are concerned, but they commence to "sweat" soon after being taken out of the mould:—

	Grains
Stearic acid..	.. .. .. .. .. 34
Anhydrous sodium carbonate ..	.. .. .. 17
Glycerine ..	.. .. .. .. .. 950

The sodium carbonate was prepared by heating soda bicarb., B.P. This formula is similar to that read before an American association some time since by L. A. Harding, B.Sc., &c., and published in the *American Druggist*. Is not the "sweating" due, in a great measure, to the using anhydrous sodium carbonate? In the original formula it is simply sodium carbonate that is ordered. Try good clear crystals of pure soda carb., which is easily obtainable. Note also that your method is not in accordance with the original—"the stearic acid and glycerine are to be melted together first at as low a temperature as possible, then the sodium carbonate added, and dissolved." The proportion may require to be varied slightly to give proper transparency and consistency. Here is the formula as originally published:—

Stearic acid ..	.. .. .. ..	2½ drachms.
Sodium carbonate ..	.. .. ..	1 drachm 15 grs.
Glycerine ..	.. .. .. ..	5 oz.

Mix.

62/24. Hotspur puts up Female Pills according to the following formula. Since our answer to "Dens" (95/35) he is doubtful about the propriety of putting them up, and asks our opinion:—

Ext. aloes ..	.. .. .. ..	.. gr. j.
Ferri sulph.	.. .. .. ..	.. gr. j.
Pulv. myrrhae ..	.. .. .. ..	.. gr. iss.
Ext. sabinae ..	.. .. .. ..	.. gr. ½
Ol. sabinae ..	.. .. .. ..	.. ml ½
Ol. pulegii ..	.. .. .. ..	.. ml ¼
M. Ft. pil.		

The presence of the sabine extract and oil is inadvisable: Should any accident occur, their presence would lead to trouble with a coroner's jury or medical witnesses. Our advice would be to leave them out, and to increase the quantity of ol. pulegii, which will give a very efficient "female pill," with which no fault can be found.

60/45. Crinis.—Preparation for Strengthening the Hair consists essentially of rose-water, glycerine, and a little rectified spirit. It is slightly alkaline, and leaves a very slight trace of a gummy substance. If it contains anything other than those ingredients we have mentioned, it will most likely be pilocarpine, which, if present at all, is not stronger than $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each ounce. The price will have to be your guide. You will find a formula given at page 908, December 23, 1893, but substitute S.V.R. for the ac. hydrochlor. dil. given there.

68/14. F. E. R.—We do not know anyone who has been benefited by Dr. Alabone's treatment, and should certainly expect that a patient would have a better chance at the Ventnor Hospital than under him. But we must decline to take the responsibility of advising.

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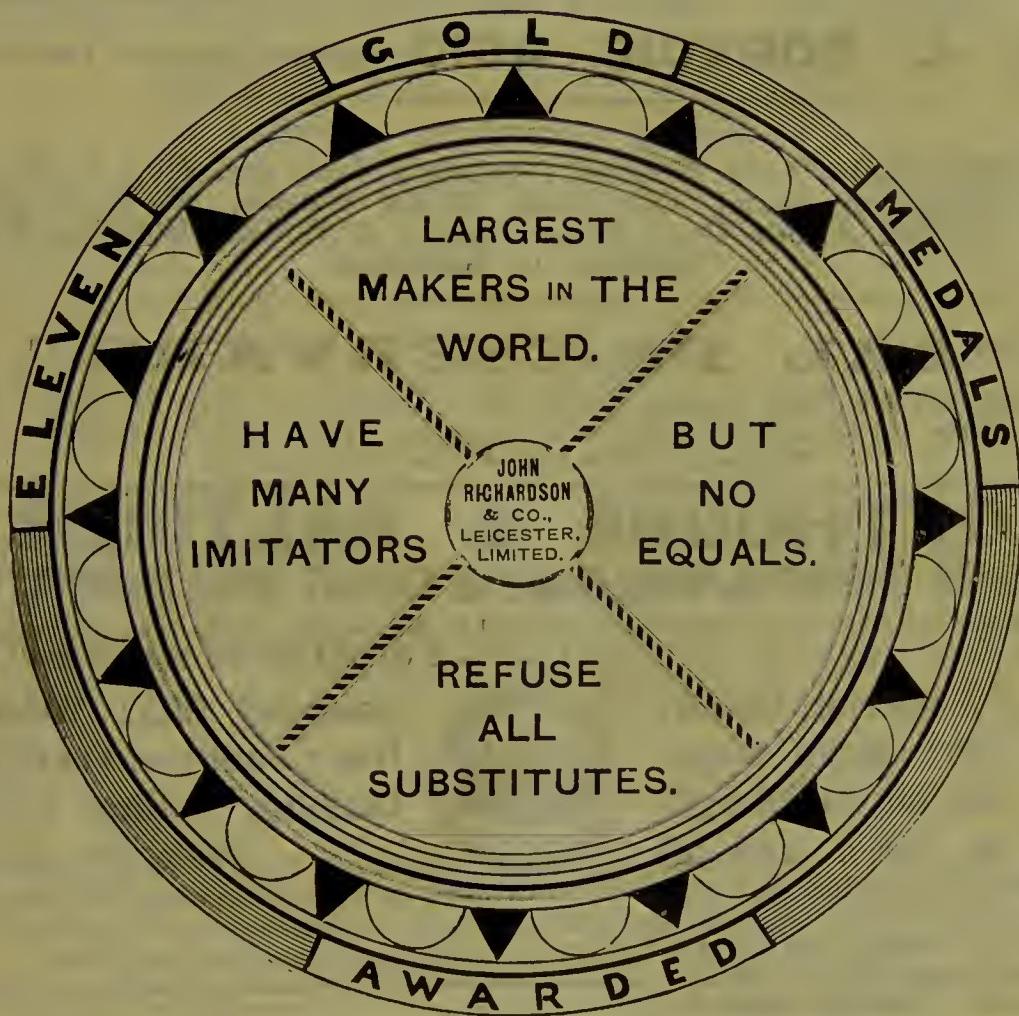
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Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and Blaud's Pill Capsules, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

Address for Telegrams, “BOLLAND LONDON.”

HODGKINSONS, TREACHER & CLARKE,

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF A CENTURY.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS

101 WHITECROSS STREET LONDON E.C.

ESSENTIAL OILS. PEARL COATED PILLS. CHEMICALS. TINCTURES IN BOND

Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations

PRICE CURRENT AND TERMS ON APPLICATION



BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	97·20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	1·90
Sulphate of Soda	...	...	...	...	...	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	...	·035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	...	·82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	...	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
Bleachers, Dyers ; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of Washing Soda.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Also BLEACHING POWDER.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of
BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,
and also the various Formulae of the Special Preparations of
JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,
they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration

THYROID EXTRACT (FOR MYXŒDEMA).

A Glycerine Extract of fresh Thyroid Glands, uniform in strength. Prepared from healthy glands, selected under veterinary supervision. A permanent preparation not liable to decomposition. Well suited for internal administration. A certain remedy for the hitherto inevitably fatal Myxœdema. Useful in Goitre, Cretinism, &c. Found very successful in the treatment of Psoriasis (see BRIT. MED. JOURNAL, October 28, 1893, page 933). Exerts a wonderful effect on the nutrition of the skin, and hence deserves wide trial in skin-diseases. Promotes the growth of the hair, and may prove of use in baldness of some kinds.

Price 3s., in 1-oz. stoppered bottles. Dose— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5j.

THYROIDINE, containing the active principle of the Thyroid Glands of the sheep, 4 grains equal to about one-eighth of a fresh gland. Also PILLS and TABLETS, each containing a dose of Thyroidine.

In bottles, 2s. 6d. each.

Willows, Francis & Butler, Wholesale & Manufacturing Chemists & Export Druggists, 101 High Holborn, London.
ESTABLISHED 1751.



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each. Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in Vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each.

Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin Points (uncharged), 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank") with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

ALFRED WHITE & SONS.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Manufacturers of Acids, Ethers, Sp. Ether. Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammon., Soldering Solution, &c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

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Works:—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address:—"ETHERMETHYLATED LONDON."

LLOYD'S, LEICESTER, LEADING LINES.

Soluble Pearl-Coated Pills.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

In 10-Gross and 1-lb. Tins.			
	Per Gross.	Per lb.	
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	... /6	4/-	Aperient (Mild) /6 4/-
" Coloc. et Hyos., P.B.	... 1/1	9/-	" (Strong) /6 4/-
" Rhei Co., P.B.	... /6	4/-	Antibilious 1/- 8/6

The "Colloid" Capsules.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Bals. Copaiæ, m.x.	10/- per 1,000	Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang. ... 38/- per 1,000
Creasote, m.i.	10/6 "	Pil. Blaud., grs. v. ... 10/- "
Ol. Chaulmoogra, m.x.	20/- "	Quininæ Sulph., grs. iii. ... 18/- "

Effervescent Preparations.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

	Per lb.	Cwt.	
Citrate of Magnesia (A)...	... 1/6	130/-	Antipyrine, grs. v. to 3i. 6/- lb.
" " (B)...	... 1/-	75/-	Caffein Cit., " " ... 4/6 "
" " (C)...	... /10	70/-	Phenacetin " " ... 6/- "
" " (D)...	... /9	65/-	Sodii Sal. " " ... 3/- "

"Bi-Conical" Horse Balls.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Alterative	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.	Physic, 4 drs. ... 2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.
Cough	2/- "	21/- "	" 5 "	2/6 " 27/- "
Diuretic	1/9 "	18/- "	Tonic	2/- " 21/- "

"AI" Compressed Tablets.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Antipyrine	54/- per lb.	Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax ... 4/6 per lb.
Borax	1/9 "	Ipecac. c. Opio 7/- "
Cascara, grs. ii.	8/6 "	Potass. Chlor. 1/3 "

Also in 6d. and 1s. Screw-top Bottles, and in Bottles of 100 Tablets at Lowest Prices.

All Tinctures IN BOND. Concentrated Liquors. Sundries of every
description. Write for Lists.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

Manufacturing and Export Chemists,

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.



A NON-TOXIC ANTISEPTIC FOR BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

LISTERINE.

NON-TOXIC NON-IRRITANT, NON-ESCHAROTIC—ABSOLUTELY SAFE, AGREEABLE, AND CONVENIENT.

FORMULA.—LISTERINE is the essential antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-benzoic Acid.

DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated), either full strength, or diluted, as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.

LISTERINE destroys promptly all odours emanating from diseased gums and teeth. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, Indispensable for the Dental Toilet.

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.

RENAL ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "LITHIATED HYDRANGEA" represents thirty grains of FRESH HYDRANGEA, and three grains of CHEMICALLY PURE Benzo-Salicylate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis. It is INvariably of DEFINITE and UNIFORM therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.

DOSE.—One or two teaspoonsfuls four times a day (preferably between meals).

CLOSE Clinical observation has caused LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alterative and Anti-lithio agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Diabetes, Hematuria, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritations generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed. We have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied, upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE and LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.,

British Agents for the Products of LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis, U.S.

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS, EDINBURGH.

CHLOROFORM

(DUNCAN'S),

Prepared from Pure and Methylated Spirit, also Chloroform (blue label).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in bottles corked and luted (stoppers attached), and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all our Chloroforms to be PURE CHLOROFORM, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia.

CHLORIC ETHER

(DUNCAN'S).

This is a special preparation, quite different from Spir. Chloroformi P.B., perfectly miscible with water, and always of the same strength.

ARTHUR S. HILL & SON

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1755),

Wholesale and Export Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

101 & 103 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

SELECTED DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, & PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC.

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC is introduced to meet a demand for a more palatable preparation than either Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada, or Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada (Tasteless), and one which at the same time, may be exhibited in smaller doses than the *Cordial*. Care should be taken, when the *Fluid Cascara Aromatic, P. D. & Co.*, is desired, to so specify, otherwise some other product may be supplied.

5/- PER 16 FL. OZ., LIST.

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES

(APERIENT SUPPOSITORIES).

The activity of the Glycerin Suppository depends upon The Purity of the Glycerin, and especially its Freedom from Water. We offer you Suppositories that in form and size are adapted to either sex, of any age, and are in every way unobjectionable. Each Suppository contains 95 per cent. of Pure Anhydrous Glycerin. The form—that of a double cone—is the one experience has shown to be most desirable and effective. The size has been selected, also, not alone with especial reference to ease of employment, but also to convenience of division when desired to use for infants or children. Each Suppository may be cut into two equal parts, or even still further divided at the option of prescriber or patient.

NEAT. CLEANLY. CONVENIENT.

PROMPT IN ACTION. DEVOID OF DANGER.

An eligible method of relieving constipation without disturbing the stomach.

Many so-called Glycerin Suppositories contain too small a percentage of glycerin to be efficient. We guarantee the quality of those we manufacture.

PACKAGES.—Our Glycerin Suppositories are put up in tightly-corked bottles of one dozen Suppositories, also in tightly-corked bottles of one-half dozen Suppositories.

CAUTION.—Care must be taken to keep the bottle tightly corked and in a dry place, remembering the great affinity of glycerin for the moisture of the atmosphere. When proper precautions are observed, the Suppositories will keep indefinitely.

LIST PRICES-

In BOTTLES of $\frac{1}{2}$ DOZEN EACH, per doz. Bottles, 5/3: In BOTTLES of 1 DOZEN EACH, per doz. Bottles, 8/-.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 451 OXFORD STREET, and 21 NORTH AUDLEY ST., GROSVEOR SQ., LONDON, W.

FOREIGN SPECIALITIES & MEDICINES.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

ROBERTS & CO.

FOREIGN AND ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE, IMPORT, AND EXPORT AGENTS FOR

FOREIGN MEDICINES AND PATENTS,
76 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. Roberts & Co. beg to inform the Trade that they are Agents for all the principal French and Foreign Specialities and Medicines, a large supply of which they have always on hand, and can supply on very favourable terms. They are in daily communication with their Paris House, and can offer exceptional facilities for procuring New Medicines, &c., &c., with very little delay. The following is a list of a few that they name *au hazard*, and that have a large sale:—

Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.
4/6.. Alcool de Menthe Ricqles	41/6	4/6.. Capsules Matico	35/-	2/3.. Guyot's Liq. Goudron	18/-	2/9.. Rabutean's Dragéss	Ferrug. 24/6
2/9.. Ditto ditto	21/	4/6.. Mathey Caylus	35/-	9/.. Laville's Gout Tincture	81/-	7/.. Elixir Ferrug.	65/-
2/9.. Anbergier's Syrup	27/-	4/6.. Chassaling's Wine	39/-	9/.. Pills	78/-	2/9.. Syrup Ferrug.	24/8
1/9.. Pâté	15/-	2/9.. Pills	24/-	1/1.. Papier Fayard	69/-	4/- Racelout des Arabes	31/-
5/6.. Bay Rum	57/-	4/6.. Clin's Dragées Bromide Cam.45/-	23/-	Ditto	13/6	4/6.. Reynal's Bougies	38/-
3/6.. Ditto	31/-	5/- Eau de Botot (Genuine)	40/-	2/3.. Papier Fruncau	14/6	2/9.. Rcord's Injectiou	24/-
2/- Belloc's Charcoal	15/-	3/- Ditto	24/-	4/- Ditto	24.6	4/6.. Capsules	36/-
1/9.. Lozenges	15/-	2/- Espie's Cigarettes	13/6	1/9.. Pâté d'Anbergier	15/-	9/- Syrup .. 90/- 4/6.. 42/-	
4/6.. Blaneard's Pilla	32/-	4/6.. Elixir de Coca (Mariani)	48/-	1/9.. de Berthé	15/6	1/6.. Star Paper	11/-
2/6.. Ditto	18/-	2/9.. Flon's Syrup	23/-	2/9.. de Coea Mariani	25/-	1/9.. Vallet's Pills	14/8
4/6.. Brou's Injection	27/-	2/9.. Gayetty's Paper	.....	1/9.. de Georgé	14/6	2/9.. Ditto	23/-
4/6.. Bngcard's Wine	36/-	2/3.. Granules Arsen. Acid	13/6	1/1.. Ditto	9/-	1/6.. Veloutine (White, Pnk, Oim.)	28/-
3/6.. Bully's Vinegar	30/-	2/9.. Iron	14/5	1/6.. de Nafé	13/6	3/6.. Ditto ditto	22/-
2/- Ditto	14/6	2/9.. Soda	15/4	1/9.. Regnault	14/6	2/9.. Vichot's Trochisques	22/-
4/6.. Candé's (Lait Antéphiliq.)	36/-	2/9.. Grimault's Syrup Lime	24/-	7/- Pierlot's Valerian	60/-	1/6.. Vin Marianii	36/-
4/6.. Capables Bromide Camph.	45/-						

SOLE EUROPEAN AGENTS FOR BATTLE & CO.'S BROMIDIA AND IODIA, AND BLOUNT'S OIL OF TAR AND TEREMORRHU.

MM. Roberts & Cie. ont l'honneur d'informer MM. les Pharmaciens Spécialistes de France et de l'Etranger qu'ils se mettent à leur disposition pour des dépôts qu'ils voudraient établir à Londres. On peut avoir tous renseignements en s'adressant à leur maison de Londres ou à Paris.

Agents for MARIANI'S PREPARATIONS OF COCA and LE GRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMERY.

Established]

House in Paris: ROBERTS & CO., Rue de la Paix 5.

[1823.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S **CHLORODYNE.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS.

This preparation does not contain any poison which is included in Part 1, Schedule A of the Poisons Act; therefore the signature of the purchaser is not required.

Chemists who study their own reputations should never be thoughtless enough to sell an imitation Chlorodyne.

Any first-class old-established Chemist will tell you that Dr. Browne's preparation is the only genuine Chlorodyne.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

**"PEPSIN,
Pure PEPSIN,
And nothing but PEPSIN."**

That means DIKE'S of course, because DIKE'S is such, is universally known as such, and can be proved to be such, not only by "undoubted English authorities," but by itself, a sample of which will be sent on request. It is the only Pepsin which is "Pepsin, pure Pepsin, and nothing but Pepsin." One Chemist will order "Pepsin" from the lowest bidder (and he finds plenty of them); he examines the price, not the Pepsin. Everyone knows what he gets. Another Chemist takes a natural pride in his selection, and seeks a Pepsin which is "Pepsin, pure Pepsin, and nothing but Pepsin." Likewise everyone knows what he gets. He gets DIKE'S, which costs him 3/1 per ounce, and which is "Pepsin, pure Pepsin, and nothing but Pepsin."

When you want a pair of boots made do you go to a blacksmith? When you want Pepsin go to a Pepsin Manufacturer. DIKE'S PEPSIN is made by Pepsin people.

DIKE'S PEPSIN is guaranteed to digest 3,000 times its own weight of albumen under the conditions of the U.S.P. (The B.P. exacts a strength of only 1 to 50.) One of our esteemed competitors has requested us to put the above in cold type. Here it is!

DIKE'S PEPSIN dissolves readily and transparently in ordinary water, without the aid of acid, and in doing so proves the truth and force of the assertion that it is "PEPSIN, pure PEPSIN, and nothing but PEPSIN" It is the only Pepsin possessing this remarkable property. Comparison challenged.

The *British Medical Journal* says :—“Dike’s Pepsin is in scales, soluble in water, free from any unpleasant smell, and fully answers the test of digestive power as given in the United States Pharmacopæcia. It is in every respect a good Pepsin.” (It must be so if the *British Medical Journal* says so (!))

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., Sole Agents in Great Britain, } 25 LIME STREET,
WM. A. RICHARDSON, Special Representative , , , } LONDON, E.C.

London International and Universal Exhibition, 1884, Gold Medal Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations
Calcutta Exhibition, First-class Certificate and Two Prize Medals Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations.

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LIQUOR SANTAL FLAV. c. BUCHU et CUBEBA

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Price (in England) 10s. 6d. per pound, packed (for Dispensing only) in 10-oz., 22-oz.,
40-oz., and 90-oz. Bottles.

HEWLETT'S "PERMANENT" LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI.

LIQUOR EASTONI (HEWLETT'S).

SYRUP EASTONI (HEWLETT'S).

PHOSPHORISED COD LIVER OIL EMULSION (HEWLETT'S).

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
40, 41, & 42 CHARLOTTE ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1832.



GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stores
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 9/-

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

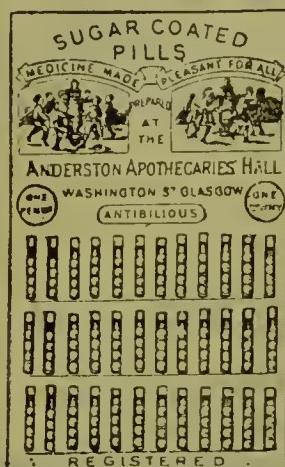
1 oz.	1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.
3/8 ..	3/9 ..	4/6 ..	5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

2 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
7/- ..	8/- ..	9/- ..	9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities not carriage paid. Sample bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.



SUGAR-COATED PILLS, COMPOSED OF THE PUREST DRUGS.

SOLUBLE, RELIABLE IN ACTION, PERMANENT. Special Net Price List. Cash with Order.

Packed in Gross Screw-capped Bottles 1d. per gross extra.	Per grs.	10 grs. lots			Packed in Gross Screw-capped Bottles 1d. per gross extra.	Per grs.	10 grs. lots			Packed in Gross Screw-capped Bottles 1d. per gross extra.	Per grs.	10 grs. lots		
		50	100	grs.			50	100	grs.			50	100	grs.
Antibilious	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Hamilton	1/1	1/-	11d.	10d.	Podophyllin	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.
Assafotida	8d.	7d.	6½d.	6d.	Indigestion	1/1	1/-	11d.	10d.	Quinine	1/2	1/-	11d.	10d.
Bland	6d.	5d.	4½d.	4d.	Laxative	10d.	9d.	8d.	7d.	Rhubarb	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.
Castor Oil	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.	Little Liver	5d.	4d.	4d.	3d.	Squill	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.
Colocynth	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Liver	1/-	1/-	11d.	10d.	Steel and Alces	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.
Dandelion	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Mercurial	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.	Tonic	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.
Female, Al. et Ir.	8d.	7d.	6d.	5d.	Neuralgia	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Vegetable, &c.	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.
Gregory	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.	Opium	1/-	11d.	10d.	9d.					

The Pills are also put up in glass tubes containing 4, and the Little Liver 8 in each tube, and sell at One Penny per tube. They are packed on cards of 3 dozen, and in gross boxes with glass lid at 7/- per gross tubes assorted; also in screw-capped bottles to sell at 6d., 3/6 per dozen, 36/- per gross bottles; 6 gross assorted 1d. tubes in handsome mahogany case, 42/-.

Private recipes compounded, rolled, and coated, in 8 to 10 days, made all sizes from ½ to 4 grains. The formula for any Pill will be given when required. Wholesale Agents—HATRICK & CO. (LIM.), 31 Snow Hill, London, E.C.

ANDERSTON APOTHECARIES' HALL, WASHINGTON STREET, GLASGOW.

Telegraphic Address—"Liliputian Glasgow."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,
INDIGESTION, & FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

The demand is unprecedented, and Druggists will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the most Saleable Patent Medicine in the Market.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

As a Remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled.

In Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

All Chemists, Druggists and Stores should stock this new article, which is well advertised, and is a really good speciality. It is put up in collapsible tubes, Retail Price, 1s., and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

CAPSULED "MCK. & R." PILLS.

McKesson & Robbins : Originated 1870 : New York.

WHY SHOULD THE "MCK. & R." PILLS BE PRESCRIBED?

1. Because they are prepared from materials of the highest quality only.
2. Because they are made according to the B.P. or other Standard Authorities, and therefore all the combinations are well tried and of recognised value.
3. Because they are taken pleasantly—being tasteless—and readily, being ovoid in form.
4. Because they are not subjected at any stage of preparation to the injurious action of heat.
5. Because the coating of *pure transparent gelatine* preserves the contents from oxidation.
6. Because they are always soluble, and the contents soft and quickly disintegrated.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CAPSULED PILLS.

Aloe, all the B.P. combinations	5 gr.	Laxative, Vegetable—	
Aloe, Lilute (Dr. Hall Dianer Pill).....	4 gr.	Ext. Podoph.	Ext. Coles. Ce. 1 gr.
Aloes Barb.	Pulv. Ext. Glycerin.	Ext. Hyosc.	Jalapæ
Saponis Pulv.	Theriaca, &c 1 gr.	Ext. Tarax., &c 1-4 gr.	Ras. Leptand. &c ... 1-2 gr.
Aloes and Nux Vomica—			Ol. Menth. Pip.
Aloes Sec. 1½ gr. | Ext. Nnois Vom. ½ gr.			Mercury, Biniodide 1-16 gr.
Alein	½, 1, 1, 1 gr.	Mercury, Pret-o-iodide 1-20, 1-18, 1-8, 1-4 gr.	N.B.—Made from the absolutely pure yellow impalpable powder, free from mercury and from biniodide. So-called "green" pret-o-iodide contains uncombined mercury.
Aloin, various combinations.		Mercury with Chalk.....	1 gr.
Anti-Dyspepsia (Fothergill)—		Morphine Muriate	1-8, 1-4 gr.
Strychnine ½ gr. | Pulv. Ipecac. 2-3 gr.		Nitro-Glycoerina.....	1-200, 1-100, 1-50 gr.
Pulv. Piper Nigr. 1½ gr. | Ext. Gent. 1 gr.		Opium	1 gr.
Arsenious Acid.....	1-20, 1-50 gr.	Opium and Camphor.....	1 gr.
Asafoetida, U.S. and B.P.	5 gr.	Opii Pulv. 1 gr. | Camphoræ	2 gr.
Atropine.....	1-100, 1-300 gr.	Pepsin, Pure	1 gr.
Bine Pill, B.P.	1, 2, 3, 5 gr.	Phosphorus	1-100, 1-50, 1-30 gr.
Bine Pill, with Colocynth and Hyoscyam.	5 gr.	N.B.—In no kind of Pill are the advantages of the "MCK. & R." method better exemplified or more in request. No other brand of Phosphorus Pills is equally reliable for the administration of the unoxidised medicament.	
Calcium Sulphide	1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1 gr.	Phosphorus and Iron—	
Calemel, Colocyn., and Hyoso.	5 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Ferr. Redact. 2 gr.	
Calemel Co., B.P.	5 gr.	Phosphorus, Iron, and Quinine—	
Camphor and Hyoscyam.	2 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. 1-100 gr. | Ferri Carb. 1 gr.	
Camphoræ. .... | Ext. Hyesoy., &c 1 gr.		Quinines Sulph. 1 gr.	
Cannabis Indica	1-4, 1-2 gr.	Phosphorus and Nux Vomica—	
Cascara Sagrada	3 gr.	Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Ext. Nnois Vom. 1-4 gr.	
Cathartie Comp., U.S.P.		Phosphorus and Quinine—	
Ext. Jalap 1 gr. | Hyd. Snbobler. 1 gr.		Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Quinines Sulph. 1 gr.	
Ext. Coico. Ce. 1-3 gr. | Gambog. 1-4 gr.		Phosphorus and Valerianate of Zinc—	
N.B.—The ready solubility of the "MCK. & R." Pills is readily proved by taking a dose of these.		Phosphor. Pur. 1-50 gr. | Zinc Valer. 1 gr.	
Colocynth Comp., B.P.	4, 5 gr.	Picrotoxin	1-80 gr.
Colocynth, other combinations.		Podephyllin	1-8, 1-4, 1-2 gr.
Cepaiba Compound—		Quinine, Bisulphate	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Cubebæ Pulv. 2 gr. | Mass. Cepaib. 1 gr.		Quinine, Sulphate	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Extio. 1-2 gr. | Tereb. Venet. 1-1-2 gr.		Quinines Co. (Anti-Malarial).	
Corresin Sublimate	1-30, 1-20, 1-10 gr.	Largely prescribed in America with excellent results.	
Croton Oil	1-2 gr.	Rhubarb Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Diuretic—		Rhubarb with Bine Pill	5 gr.
Ext. Bohn, Potass. Nitrat. 1 gr.		Sallollio Acid	2, 5 gr.
Sollies Pulv. 1-2 gr.		Soap Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Emmenagogue—		Squill Comp., B.P.	5 gr.
Ferr. Sulph. Extio. 1 1-2 gr.		Strophanthus	1-20, 1-4 gr.
Thus, American	1 1-2 gr.	Strychnine	1-50 gr.
Aloes Socot. 1-2 gr.		Tonic Laxative (Fothergill)—	
Ergotin	3 gr.	Quinines Sulph. 2-3 gr. | Ferri Redact.	
N.B.—Each Pill = 30 gr. ergot or 30 ms. f extract. This form is more reliable and uniform in effect and more agreeable than the liquid preparations.		Strychn. 1-30 gr. | Ext. Bellad., &c 1-4 gr.	
Erynnin.	2, 3 gr.	Valerianates, Iren, Quinine, and Zinc.	
Iodoform and Iodoform with Iron	1 gr.	Warburg's Tinoturo and the same without Aloes.	
Ipecac.	1-4, 5 gr.	Each Pill = 1 fl. drm. of the Tincture.	
Ipecac. Ce.	5 gr.	Zinc Phosphide	1-4, 1-2 gr.
Ipecac. and Squill, B.P.	5 gr.	Zino Valerianate.....	1 gr.
Iron Pill, B.P. Add.	3, 5 gr.		
Iron Arseniate.....	1-8 gr.		
Iron reduced by Hydrogen (Quesvenne)....	1, 4 gr.		
Iren and Quinine Citrate	2 gr.		

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Minimum Dose—1 Gramme or 15 Grains per day in a Pint of Water.

This may be divided into two or three portions during the day.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE (PATENT).

NON-TOXIC, AND HAS NO EFFECT ON THE HEART.

This is a preferable analgesic having no toxic effects, nor does it interfere with the circulation of the blood, nor the heart, nor does it reduce the temperature below normal.

Is indicated in all cases accompanied by feverish symptoms, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and similar ailments.

MALARIAL FEVER YIELDS TO NO OTHER REMEDY SO WELL.

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In a case of delirium tremens which I came across recently I found the usual great difficulty in inducing sleep. I tried, firstly, bromide of potassium in 40-grain doses, combined with 5-grain doses of chloral, without the slightest appreciable effect. I increased the dose of both drugs, and again without effect. Sulphonal in 60-grain doses was tried; then I gave hypodermic injections of morphia (six minims). This certainly soothed the patient, but was of no use as far as the sleeplessness was concerned. The case was now assuming a serious aspect, and in my difficulty I tried CHLOROBROM. I gave the patient an ounce and a half, and in half-an-hour he had fallen asleep. He slept soundly for two hours, and when he awoke I was again sent for, and administered one tablespoonful more. In the course of a very short time he again fell asleep, and slept soundly for five hours. When he awoke the delirium had almost entirely passed away. The next day CHLOROBROM was again administered, not as a hypnotic, but simply to soothe the nervous system, with most satisfactory results. I think this solution is not widely enough known in the profession; but I feel certain that in cases of insomnia and delirium tremens, as a hypnotic agent, it stands pre-eminent.

See "LANCET," December 9th, 1893, page 1486.

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FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

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"In those cases particularly, where the patients though not suddenly and violently sick, were in a state of chronic misery with headache, nausea, and great depression, sleeplessness, no appetite (a condition frequently dangerous in delicate people undergoing a long voyage), I have found CHLOROBROM properly administered, most invaluable. As a rule the nervous symptoms disappear, the patients never fail to gain refreshing sleep, and generally make a rapid recovery.

"The ease of administration, safety and complete absence of objectionable after-symptoms, are points of great importance.

"I have also found the solution exceedingly useful in many cases of insomnia and nervous derangements."—Vide "LANCET," June 24th, 1893.

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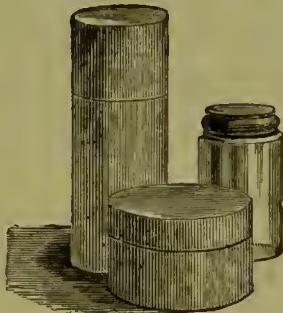
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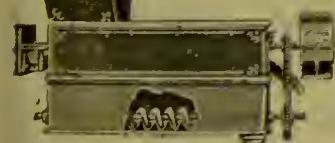
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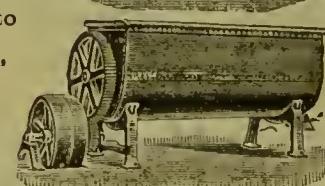


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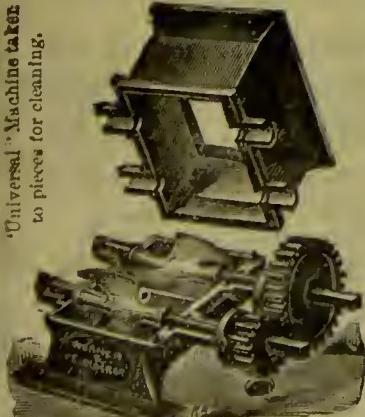
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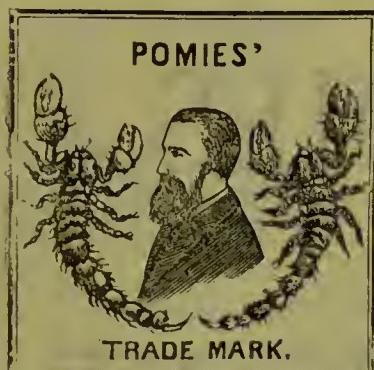
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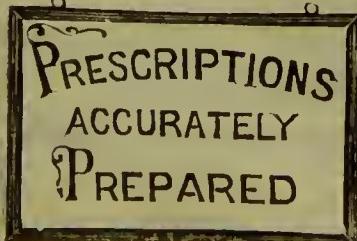
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AT LOWEST PRICES.



A Tablet as above, size 13 x 10, framed complete, *any wording*, sent (carriage paid) for 4/6, two for 8/-

CASPAR & CO. (LIM.), 76, 77, 78 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.

THE PUBLIC HAVE ALREADY TAKEN THIS UP, AND
IT IS "GOING" SPLENDIDLY.

ASPINALL'S NEIGELINE

(Inventor of "ASPINALL'S ENAMEL")

An absolutely non-poisonous, wonderfully refreshing, health-giving preparation for the skin. *NOT* a cosmetic.

MAKES THE OLD YOUNG!
THE YOUNG YOUNGER!!

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

Selling price, **3/6** per bottle.

I WILL DELIVER YOU, CARRIAGE PAID,

6 Bottles on receipt of P.O.O. for **15/6**,

GIVING YOU A PROFIT OF **5/6** ON THE TRANSACTION.

OR I WILL DELIVER YOU, CARRIAGE PAID,

12 Bottles on receipt of cheque for **30/-**,

GIVING YOU A PROFIT OF **12/-** ON THE TRANSACTION.

BUY NOW, AND GET YOUR PROFIT BEFORE THE CUTTING BEGINS; THAT ALWAYS FOLLOWS AN ADVERTISED ARTICLE.

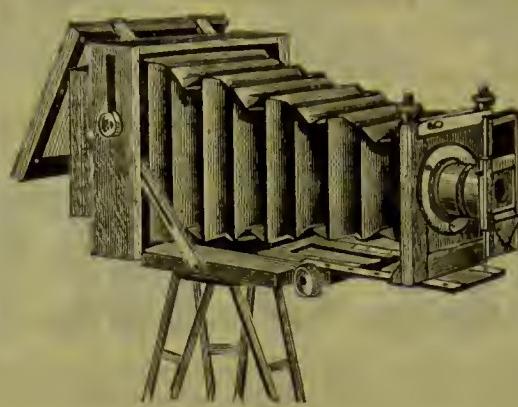
"ASPINALL'S NEIGELINE" will be largely advertised.

ONLY ADDRESS—

EDWARD ASPINALL, Gresse Street Works,
RATHBONE PLACE, **LONDON, W.**

THE "FAVORITE" SET.

includes Polished Mahogany Double-extension Camera, with Reversing and Swing Back, Lens, Shutter, Tripod, and 3 Double Dark Slides.



**BARCLAY & SONS
LIMITED,**

PRICES.

Quarter Plate.....	£2 17 0
Half Plate	£5 9 0
Whole Plate	£8 6 0

**DISCOUNT TO DEALERS,
25 %**

**95 FARRINGDON ST.
LONDON.**

HOMOCEA OINTMENT.

CURRENT { 1/1½ size, 9/- per dozen.
PRICES { 2/9 ,,, 25/6 ,,,

5% Cash discount on £10 orders accompanied by cheque. Less quantities strictly NET. 1/- and 1/6 per doz. extra is charged on less quantities than 3 doz. of either size.

ALL CHEQUES PAYABLE TO **GEORGE HOLMES,**
The SOLE Wholesale Depot for Homocea,

21 HAMILTON SQUARE, BIRKENHEAD.

THE NEW BOOT-WARMER.

Chemists are respectfully referred to page 415 of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1894, where Illustrations and important Press Opinions of this saleable article are given.

The Westminster Budget of September 5, 1893, says:—"The 'boot drier and warmer' of Messrs. Belden is an improved boot tree, by means of which boots are not only kept in shape, but heated and dried while on the tree. The necessary heat is obtained by the insertion of a small iron, which has been previously heated, into a perforated case fixed in the hollow part of the tree. A strong sock of soft material is let into the bottom of the tree, and the warmer, lying immediately on this, will become a boon to large numbers of men and woman, especially to those who are obliged to be out 'in all weathers!'"

All Sizes and Shapes kept in stock or obtained on the shortest notice.

Manufactured by
E. & W. BELDEN, 167 GT. DOVER STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.
To be obtained of all Wholesale Houses. [2]

BETTS & CO., LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),

SOLE MAKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN OF

METALLIC CAPSULES, AND PATENTEES OF THE COLOURED SIDE MARK, LABEL, AND OTHER SPECIALITY CAPSULES

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to BASS & CO., HENNESSY AND MARTELL COGNAC, and the leading Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe.

PLAIN ORDINARY CAPSULES,

For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS FOR CONTINUOUS DEALING.

Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per lb. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, Tea Packages, &c.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES AND SPRINKLERS FOR PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

MANUFACTORIES:—LONDON: Chief Office and Factories, Wharf Road, City Road, E.C.; and Holloway and Batavia Mills, Holloway, N.W.—BIRMINGHAM: Moor Green Fields.—PARIS: Office, 65 Rue Verrerie.—BORDEAUX: Office, 3 Quai de Chartrons; Factory, Monrépos, Floirac.

PATENTEES OF HYDRAULIC & MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENNOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Sells Better and Quicker than any other Hair Preparation.

FOR THE HAIR.

FOR THE HAIR.



Handsomely-framed Show-cards in 15 colours, size 16 by 21, and 1,000 Counter Bills with Chemist's Name and Address, sent carriage paid on application.

1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle.

WHOLESALE OF

EDWARDS & CO., 95 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SURGICAL LINTS, BANDAGES,

BLEACHED, GREY AND ABSORBENT COTTONS.

SURGEONS' TOWS.



PROTECTIVE LINT

TELEGRAMS:

"LINT LIVERPOOL."

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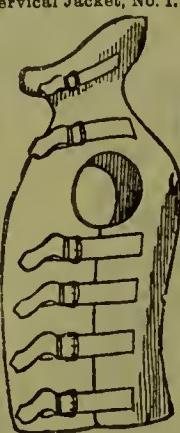
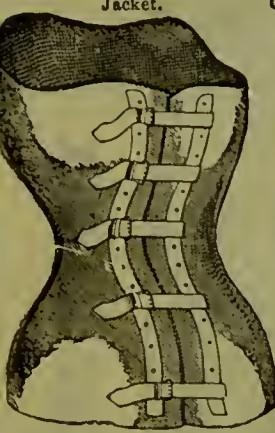
MARK ST. MILLS, LIVERPOOL.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PERO-PLASTIC JACKETS AND SPLINTS.

Jacket.

Cervical Jacket, No. 1. Cervical Jacket, No. 8.



Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, J. T. COCKING, PLYMOUTH

JACKET

(In cases of slight deformity).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Circumference at axilla.

" " waist.

" " hips.

Length from axilla to great trochanter.

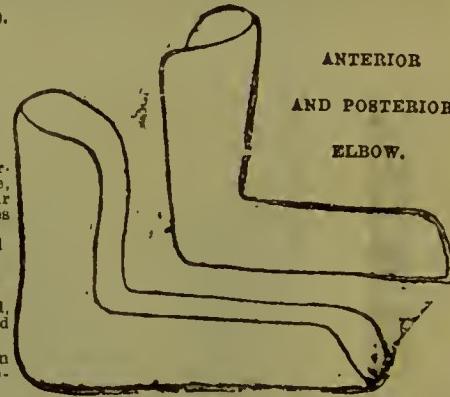
In severe angular cases, circumference over apex of curve, position of ditto, and contour should be given; in lateral cases a description of the case. In all cases it must be stated if for male or female.

CERVICAL JACKETS.

Same measurements required, and circumference at neck, and length from neck to axilla. Any part of the Jacket can in the process of manufacture be left soft.

FULL LIST OF SPLINTS AND PERO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

ANTERIOR
AND POSTERIOR
ELBOW.



Telephone 1365.

The **BEST**

Telegraphic Address—
"Fish, London."

BOTTLES.

STRONG, PRETTY, NOBLE SHAPES.

Dear Sir,

When you Want Bottles next time, don't forget to drop an enquiry to

Yours faithfully,

JOHNSEN & JORGENSEN.

GLASS BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Revised Price List on Application.

FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

Write for Prices of any kind of Bottle required to

E. YOULDON,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38, & 40 GREAT GARDEN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



ODAMS' SHEEP DIPS.

CATTLE WASHES, & DISINFECTANTS,
ODAMS' FERTILIZERS FOR EVERY CROP AND FOR ALL CLIMATES.

MANUFACTURED BY

ODAMS' MANURE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY),

Manufacturers of Fertilizers by Special



Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

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MARTIN SLATER, Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire.

THOMAS ALFRED SPENCER, Clavering Hall, Newport, Essex.

THOMAS KING, Littlebury, Saffron Walden, Essex.

GENERAL MANAGER—C. T. MACADAM, F.C.S.

SECRETARY—HENRY CLAYDEN.

Chief Offices—116 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Manufactory—Odams' Wharf, Victoria Docks, E.

Branch Offices—County Chambers, Queen Street, Exeter.

Branch Manufactory—Ebford, Topsham, Devonshire.

Branch Manager—J. P. RIPPON.

NOTE.—For Prices and Agencies in Unrepresented Districts at Home and Abroad write to the Secretary.



25-LB. TINS. 2 TINS IN CASE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:—

"The oil is free from low-boiling terpenes, has a specific gravity of 0·9075, and has a delightful odour."



KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.



SOLE CONSIGNEES—
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COLONIAL ADDRESS—
A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, Wholesale Druggists,
48 Currie Street, ADELAIDE.





NOW OBSERVE!
HAYWARD'S SHEEP DIPS,
HAYWARD'S VETERINARY PREPARATIONS,
HAYWARD'S SYSTEM OF STOCK MARKING,
THE "EUREKA" WEED KILLER,

Will be exhibited at STAND 249, ROYAL SHOW, CAMBRIDGE, and amongst other proofs it will be clearly demonstrated that HAYWARD'S YELLOW "PASTE" Dip is the most improved form of Sulphur Dressing and a positive protection against the Maggot-Fly. Largely used in the Colonies and abroad as a cure for Scab, &c. Genuine Highest Awards at several leading exhibitions. No Dip has come so rapidly into favour. A 1/- tin is sufficient to dip 20 to 25 Sheep. Ask your Agent for this make. A sample order carriage paid, cash with order. Name of nearest Agent on application. ONLY MAKERS:-

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, MINT ST. CHEMICAL WORKS, LINCOLN.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For Destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, Meadows, &c.

We desire to point out the special advantages which the sale of our "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.
1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c. 2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins. 3. We pay carriage on twelve 1-gall. tins, or on three 2 and six 1 gall. tins, and on 10 gall. in drums and upwards, to any Station or Port in Great Britain. 4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application. The most Liberal Terms to the Trade.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums 1/8 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/8 per gallon.

If desired, we can supply the "Acme" Weed Killer double strength, 1 gal. to be mixed with 50 gals. of water. RETAIL PRICES:—1 and 2 gal. tins, 3/- per gal. (tins included); 5 gals., 2/8 per gal.; 10, 15, and 20 gals., 2/3 per gal. Carriage paid on 5 gals. and upwards.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others.

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS AND EFFICIENCY HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Tonbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

INSECT POWDER.

Intending Buyers should Write for Samples and present low Quotations. Orders booked now and Contracts made for forward delivery as required.

STEVENSON & HOWELL, Standard Works, 95a SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.

TELEGRAMS—"DISTILLER LONDON."

TELEPHONE 4747.

[5]

TRY IT! WHAT?

WILEY'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE
FOR
LAMENESS IN HORSES.

If you will, you can sell it, and it will bring you credit. You can have attractive Handbills free.

Sole Maker—**F. E. ROOKLEDGE, EASINGWOLD.**

ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

ESTD. 1788.

12 Bride Lane,

London,

April 18, 1894.

To my Business Friends,

I thank you warmly for the high esteem in which I constantly hear that my firm is held, and it shall be my earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of this regard.

Last year I had to bring actions against a few Chemists and others for acts of gross substitution. I give below an example.

Such conduct is no credit to our Profession, and is a loss as well to the neighbouring Chemists as myself. I am bound to stop it. If you are aware of any person acting in this manner may I ask you to warn him? or if information be given to me I will hold it absolutely confidential, and take independent steps to prevent the fraud.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS KEATING.

KEATING v. WRIGHT (NEWCASTLE).

MR. JUSTICE NORTH, on the 14th February this year, in giving Judgment, said: "There was no difference in principle between verbal representations and representations in writing for the purpose of passing off goods of one person as those of another. . . . He therefore granted an Injunction to restrain the Defendant from selling or offering for sale, as Keating's Insect Powder, powder not made by the Plaintiff, and ordered the Defendant to pay the costs of the action."



NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.

C. MELIN, [2]
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.

DUSSEK BROS. & CO.'S SOLUBLE SANITARY FLUID (MILKY), CARBOLIC ACIDS & POWDERS

Of all strengths, in various packages for the Trade and for Export.

Also Sheep Dip, Tar and Rosin Products, Dubbin, Greases, Creosote, Brunswick Black, &c.

DUSSEK'S WHARF, VERNEY ROAD, S.E.

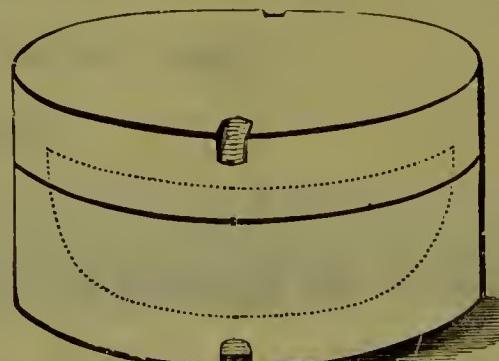
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TELEGRAMS—"DUSSEK LONDON."

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

TOOGOOD'S IMPROVED PATENT EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade.



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	ounces.
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	ounces.
									6/- per doz.

Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

TOOGOOD'S BATHING CAPS. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S SPONGE BAGS. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S FLESH GLOVES. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S FEEDING BOTTLES. Write for Special List.

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

GEORGE HAYNES & CO.
Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLEACHED & ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
GREY WOOL, COLOURED WOOLS, & JEWELLERS' SHEETS.
THREE GOLD MEDALS, TWO SILVER MEDALS, AND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR,
The Highest Awards given to any Cotton Wool Manufacturers.
Telegraphic Address—"HAYNES STOCKPORT."

WEST AUSTRALIAN DISTILLERY COMPY'S
OLEUM SANTALI OPT.
IS THE CHEAPEST PURE OIL ON THE MARKET.
Wholesale only.
SALE AGENTS:—SAM'L LAMBERT & CO.,
132 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.
Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere
should apply to
FREDK. FINK & CO.
10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [2]

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN
For Cuts, Scratches, Seals, & other Medical purposes.
Any size cut for Chemists. Wholesale and Export.
GOLD & SILVER LEAF & BRONZE POWDER
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.
T. & T. GATES, 52 Hatton Garden, LONDON, E.C.

Bromley's Gold & Rheumatic Pills Estab. 1807.
WILL CURE.
FREE Printing of Chemists' own Circulars.
READ DIARY, 1894, PAGE 265.
Voted 5th out of 600 representative firms' announcements in
Diary, 1893, as most useful and most likely to bring best results.
Awaiting your esteemed reply to-day, with copy for Hand-
bills or Labels.
JUBILEE BUILDINGS, 16 LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON,
SPECIALISTS IN
SHEEP DIPS (Fluid, Paste,
Powder) and **DISINFECTANTS.**
Three Gold Medals & Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES.

E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)
EUCALYPTIA.
From "Eucalyptus Globulus." An authentic regener-
ator of the hair, instantly stopping its falling off, and is
invaluable for hairdressing; a safeguard in epidemic times,
protectively surrounding the respiratory functions from
malarious and vitiated emanations. In Bottles at
2/6, 3/6, 4/6, 7/-, 10/-, &c.
All Wholesale Houses, or direct from
E. H. THIELLAY
Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON.
(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [2]

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS TO
THE TRADE, OF ALL
KINDS OF
SHEEP DIPS & DISINFECTANTS.
Powder
Paste, Liquid
Glue and Size Makers.
QUIBELL BROTHERS, NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

PRECIPITATED CHALK WHITES
PURER
CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
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SCAMMONY, BALLS, GUM TRAGACANTH, MASTIC, ASPHALTUM, ETC.
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CINCHONA BARK
AND **CRUDE DRUGS.**
SPECIALITIES OF
DRUG MERCHANT, 65 Fenchurch St., LONDON, E.C.
PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

ORCHARD'S POISON ALARM SIGNAL.
Patented in England, America, France, and
Germany.
A simple preventive of Accidental Poisoning,
consisting of a Bell attached to a Cork, which
ticks when removed from the Bottle. All
Chemists should adopt this Signal, and thus
prevent innumerable accidents. The cost is
only 1d. each, not worth considering in view
of its great advantage. Sold at 12/- per gross,
in 1/4 and 1 gross packets.
Patentee—E. J. Orchard, Chemist, Salisbury,
or his Agents, Messrs. Lynch & Co., Alders-
gate Street, London.

S.V.R. In 40-gallon returnable iron casks, pure tinned, with screw
bung, interchangeable brass taps and spanners for opening.
Farina, Dextrine, Glucose, Alcohol absolut., Fusel Oil, Pear
Oil, Lime-Soda-Lead-Acetates, Verdigris, Acetic Acid, Wood Naphtha,
Charcoal, Ammonia liquid 880-900, anhydrous Sodium Sulphide, Bromides,
Iodides, Chlorhydrate, Boracic Acid, Sulphate of Copper, Permanganate of
Potash, Ol. Caryophyll., Menth. Pip., Pini, Juniperi.
HUGO LORENZ, 7, 8 Idol Lane, LONDON, E.C.

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ARE THE Time & Instantaneous
SIMPLEST & BEST. SHUTTERS
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD
Time & Inst., from 18/6; Snap Shot, from 10/-; Focal
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THE THORNTON-PICKARD M'FG COMPANY,
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IT WILL COST NOTHING
Our Export List mailed free to
Buyers abroad.
FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
21 MINCING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

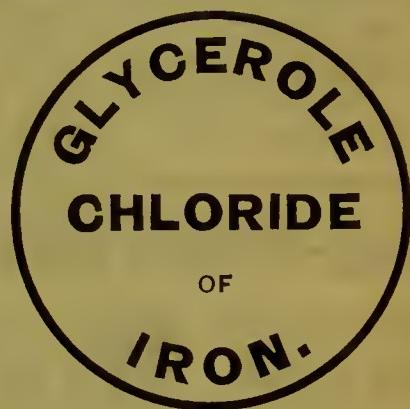
Cachets
"MORSTADT"
Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant in the market, and are
fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from
3 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.
"MORSTADT" CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily and
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SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, from 2/6 to 6/6.
THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

OF
JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER,

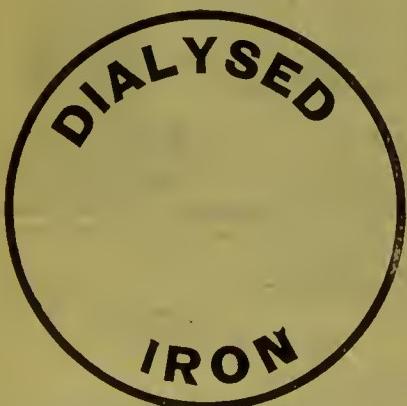
Manufacturing Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.; LONDON, 30 Snow Hill.



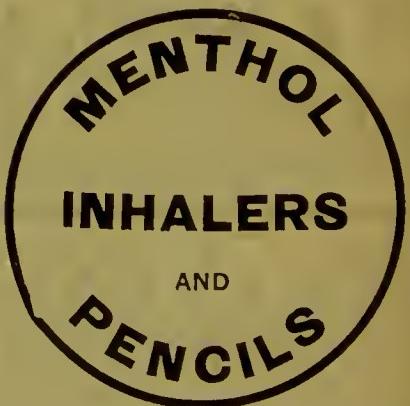
**WINE
OF
TAR**

**PEPSIN
AND
PANCREATIN**



**COMPRESSED PILLS
(OR POWDERS)
SOLUBLE COMPRESSED
HYPODERMIC DISCS
COMPRESSED OPHTHALMIC
DISCS**

PRESCRIBED BY THE
MEDICAL PROFESSION.



RETAIL CHEMISTS Supplied through any Wholesale House or by THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTING AGENTS—

RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO., MANCHESTER.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

F. H. PROSSER & CO., BIRMINGHAM.

Samples and Literature on application at 30 SNOW HILL, E.C., LONDON.

WILLIAM F. HORTON, Resident Representative.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

NOTICE.

The Circulation of this issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT exceeds

14,000 COPIES.

IT IS GIVEN WEEKLY TO

ANY ASSISTANT WHO APPLIES FOR IT PERSONALLY,
AND IS POSTED TO

ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE WHO SENDS A STAMPED ADDRESSED WRAPPER FOR IT.

It is an unequalled ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Drug Trade requirements.

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**MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.
CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,**

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1848, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£1,200.—LONDON, N.W.—Dispensing and Retail Business; prominently situated in a suburban district; returns £1,200 yearly; can be largely extended; well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house; price about £1,000.

2.—£625.—LONDON, S.E.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; old-established concern; very profitable returns; between £600 and £625 yearly; well-fitted shop; stock ample; house in good repair, held on lease; about £500 or offer.

3.—£600.—LONDON, E.—Situate in a busy-traffic neighbourhood; ready-money Retail; returns between £700 and £800 yearly; all profitable business; well-fitted shop and good house; price about £500.

4.—£424.—LONDON, S.E.—Situate in a locality of very good class; rapidly-extending building close proximity; no Chemist for a long distance; present returns £424; very profitable; few patents; good house; low rental; price £236.

5.—£500.—LONDON, S.W. (Suburb).—Well-fitted shop, situate in a very attractive locality; present returns £500, can be extended by personal attention; very good house and garden; business all first-class; vendor relinquishing business will accept very moderate terms.

6.—£900.—LONDON, E.—Dispensing and Retail Business; returns last year nearly £900, increases yearly; nearly all ready-money returns; corner shop; very good house; very moderate rental; price about £800.

7.—£700.—LONDON, S.E.—Main street; very prominent position; returns nearly £700 last year; lock-up shop; well stocked; the business is worth the attention of a good business man; price about £600.

8.—£1,900.—WALES.—Mixed Business, including Wines and Spirits; established many years; returns between £1,800 and £1,900; all very profitable business; well-fitted shop and good stock; very good residence; with garden, greenhouse, &c.; price between £1,300 and £1,400.

9.—£900.—KENT.—Easy distance from town; good-class Retail, Prescribing Business, and Dispensing; established many years; returns £900, present rate; continually increasing; large and convenient house; low rent; price about £85.

10.—£400.—WALES.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £400; large profits; the shop has a double front and is well stocked; house is convenient, garden and greenhouse, &c.; low rental; price about £230.

11.—£600.—LONDON (about one hour from).—High-class Dispensing Business; returns £600 yearly; net profit one-third; very few patents; good stock; good-sized house, with garden; price £550, about the value of stock and fixtures.

12.—£300.—KENT.—Very nice little Pharmacy; has been under management; situate in a residential locality; returns £300 last year; personal attention can easily extend the business; vendor desires an early sale, and will accept a very moderate offer.

13.—£400.—KENT (Mid).—Dispensing and Light Retail; no opposition; returns £400 yearly; well-fitted attractive shop, and good stock; rent low; convenient house, and small garden; prettily situated; price very moderate.

14.—£1,000.—SUSSEX.—Dispensing and Retail Business, with Stationery; returns £1,000; very profitable business; convenient house; about £700 only required; the business is quite unopposed, and has been held by vendor over 20 years.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

F. J. BRETT, VALUER, LEICESTER. 60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH

£1,450 returns.—KENT.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing; increasing, and ample scope for further increase; price £1,000.

£600 returns.—YORKS.—Dispensing and Light Retail, in East Riding; good introduction given; price £500.

£500 returns.—BIRMINGHAM.—Retail and Prescribing, in populous district; valuation about £200; excellent opening for Dentistry.

£400 returns.—POTTERIES.—Can be doubled by personal attention; valuation about £200.

£620 returns.—S.E.—Dispensing and Light Retail; low rent; long lease; price £450.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 23 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers, the largest experience of any in the Trade. VENDORS placing their businesses in our hands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—KENTISH COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; producing a net profit of £450 per annum; handsome premises, elegantly fitted pharmacy, heavily stocked; price £1,250.

2.—MIDLAND COUNTY.—Unopposed Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Businesses; under management; returns over £700; excellent profits; low rent; good house; price £525.

3.—KENT.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £20 weekly; good prices obtained; net profit £350; price about £800; strictest investigation allowed.

4.—NORFOLK.—Unopposed profitable Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £50; rent only £20; good house and garden; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £225: every investigation.

5.—MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns under indifferent management about £4 weekly; could do £12; rent £35; good house; £75, or valuation.

6.—LONDON, N.E.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £13 per week; net profit £200; rent £40; convenient house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £475.

7.—KENSINGTON, W.—First-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,000; net profit £400; handsome fittings, well-stocked; splendid position; low rent; price £900 or offer; trial allowed.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Consultants, Transfer Agents, and
Valuers,

9 NEW CANNON ST., MANCHESTER.

Forty-four years' experience, during which period they have transferred, valued, or arbitrated over 1,000 Businesses.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once, with all despatch, put into communication with *bond-fide* buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications.

No charge made unless Sale is effected.

Intending purchasers will do well to call at our offices and place their names with us, with particulars as to requirements and capital at command, as, having an extensive list of Businesses for disposal, we are able to judge as to adaptability, and to furnish those only suitable. Applicants unable to see us may have our card pinned by post, without any charge.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphic Address—“Tomtom.”

CROCKER & CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

Mr. WILLIAM JUDD and Mr. ALFRED MANNERS,
Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

Valuations made for Probate or Transfer, Books
Audited and Balance Sheets prepared in any part of
the United Kingdom.

HOME COUNTY.—Old-established Family Dispensing trade; returns approach £1,400 yearly; price £1,050: fine handsome double-fronted pharmacy and nice residence in best part of busy market town.

SEASIDE.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in commanding position; fine bold corner premises; returns approach £1,300; price £1,200, or valuation.

LONDON, WEST END.—High-class Family trade; returns £1,250 at full prices; net profit £400; fine handsome pharmacy, well stocked, &c.; price, small premium for goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.

SUSSEX.—Good-class, old-established Dispensing and General Retail, returning over £900; rent £34; price £700.

LONDON, N.W.—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing, returning over £800 a year, and increasing; good house; price £750.

KENT.—Unopposed Country Business, with fair amount of Dispensing; returns £1,000; low rent; price £800.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Family and Agricultural Business; returning over £2,000; good house and well-fitted shop; price, small premium and valuation.

WEST LONDON SUBURB.—Retail and Dispensing in main thoroughfare; returns £700; price £500; good house and garage.

SOUTH LONDON SUBURB.—Family and Dispensing Business; returns £500; price £450.

LONDON, W.—Returns £400: net profit £200: price £385; this is a profitable Prescribing trade, well situated in busy thoroughfare.

Valuations a Specialty. Terms on application.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

PRESTON (Lancashire).—Chemist's Business to be disposed of immediately; shop in principal thoroughfare. For particulars apply John C. Forrester, Chartered Accountant, 18 Acresfield, Bolton.

SWANSEA (main thoroughfare).—A profitable Cash Branch Business for disposal; returns about £300; capable of great increase; rent £30; satisfactory reasons for disposal; no reasonable offer refused. Apply, J. Davies, Chemist, 30 High Street, Swansea.

FOR Sale an old-established Dispensing and Light Retail Business; full prices; commodious house, long lease; splendid position in wealthy London suburb; price £950 cash. “Veritas,” 16 Wellington Road, Barnesbury, N.

MIDLANDS—An old-established well-fitted, high-class Pharmacy, in splendid position; returns £400; price £350, good house, private yard; every investigation offered. 117/21, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WALES.—For Sale; old-established Mixed Retail Business; well stocked; returns £450; will be sold at a sacrifice; cause of leaving ill-health; only wants seeing; rent low. Apply, “Fides,” c/o John Thompson, Wholesale Druggist, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire.—Small Light Retail, Dispensing Business; several good proprietaries; low rental; prominent situation on main road; no opposition near; close to two railway stations; price about £250; special reason for selling. Apply to Mr. A. Fairfax, Solicitor, Banbury.

BIRMINGHAM—Old-established Business for disposal, with Post Office; cash trade; fair profits; good scope for increase; genuine; satisfactory reasons for selling; cash about £250, or valuation; no reasonable offer refused. Ap., 1, G, Post Office, Great Lister Street, Birmingham.

£255.—A bargain to a beginner; under management; a Light Retail, Dispensing, and Family Business; takings last year over £380; good house, rent low; very profitable; fullest investigation allowed; only cause of sale succeeded to a larger business. Russell, 39 Queen's Road, Liverpool.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont.

LONDON (City).—A genuine Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, in prominent central position; shop modernly fitted; first-class frontage; several good Proprietaries, with established sale; price £650. E. C., c/o S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Albergate Street.

SURREY (Charming locality).—Family Dispensing and Light Retail; established 50 years; Post Office more than pays rent; also Branch within easy distance, full prices, quite unopposed; rare opportunity for two partners. "Suburban," c/o Barnard, 18 Foxberry Road, Brockley, S.E.

WEST OF ENGLAND—Village Retail and Prescribing Business; under management returns £8 per week; principal should do £12; low rent; good house; valuation required about £200; net profit £150. "West," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£1,800 OR VALUATION.—Old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in the Midlands; returns £3,000, gross profits £1,000, net £600; satisfactory reasons for leaving; good house attached. 42, 26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

HOME COUNTY.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; in same hands 10 years; returns about £1,100; low rent on long lease; small premium required, and valuation of stock and fixtures; sole cause of sale, bought another business. 99, 7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO Chemists and Druggists.—To be Sold, cheap, a genuine old-established Business; present owner 45 years; been under management, but much neglected; a business man could realise a fortune with a little capital; no opposition; in a good market thoroughfare. For further particulars apply, W. H., 148 Southgate Road, N.

FOR SALE, a good old-established Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, in thickly-populated neighbourhood in S.E.; a rare chance for young energetic man; reason for disposal old-age and ill-health; returns £500 under manager; price £300 or offer. For particulars, apply to Berdoe & Co., 33 Jewry Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—For sale, old-established Family and Dispensing Business; commanding corner premises in main thoroughfare, with private house attached; sole cause of disposal recent death of proprietor, in whose hands it has been 20 years; at present under management; price £350. Address, W., 91 Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

£1,750 RETURNS.—Yorkshire.—Almost unopposed business with wines and spirits; premises fully licensed; profits large; illness cause of sale; fortune can be made in a few years by a man adapted to this class of trade, or would well suit two; price about £1,000. F. J. Brett, Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

£120 OR VALUATION.—S.W.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £7 per week under unskilled management; no poisons sold; double-fronted shop, well fitted, and stocked; low rent; only valuation of stock and fixtures required; must be sold. W. W., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMISTS.—For sale, a steadily increasing Dispensing and Retail Business in Kent, within easy distance of London; position good; shop lofty and double-fronted; convenient house, with private entrance; moderate rent; satisfactory reasons for disposal; price £450. Address, O. P., Miss Atkinson, 40A King William Street, London Bridge.

GOOD-CLASS Country Pharmacy, handsomely fitted, well stocked; best position in a large town, 1 hour from London; returning under bad management £800; capable of large increase under strict personal attention, which proprietor cannot give it, having other business to attend to. For particulars address, "Medicus," Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, London.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity.—Good-class Pharmacy and neighbourhood; only changed hands once in 30 years, then through death, having always done good trade; no fresh opposition; present returns £6 per week under assistant; a principal could double immediately; excellent house; rent £60; let off £34. "Extract," Horneastle's, 61 Cheapside, London, E.C.

ESEX (within easy distance of City).—A good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; very little booking; low rental, and held on a long lease; returns about £600; well-fitted shop and good stock; in a large and growing neighbourhood; main road; fullest litigation invited; own Specialities have a large sale; few patents; price £450. Apply, "Fides," 128 Wilberforce Road, London, N.

BRISTOL (City).—Genuine Prescribing Light Retail; no cutting; good prices obtained for everything; a young energetic man, who would sell at store prices, could easily take £30 a week; splendid position, near marketing thoroughfare; price £200 (but stock, &c., could be considerably reduced to suit purchaser); ill-health cause of selling. Address, Smith, Chemist, 135 Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

£65.—**EXCEPTIONAL** opportunity for beginner or unregistered man; genuine little Prescribing and Retail; well fitted and stocked (lock up shop); leading thoroughfare of fashionable suburb in large South Coast town; three well-advertised proprietaries doing £4 in weekly; rent nominal; excellent reasons for disposal. 119, 33, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£4,500 RETURNS. Wholesaler and Retail, having a safe and established connection for a radius of 20 miles; there is plenty of scope both for wholesale and retail, and is specially adapted for two—one to attend to the counter, the other to take journeys; price about £1,800; vendor will give a thorough introduction. Apply, with references, to F. J. Brett, 60 St. Stephen's Road, Leicester.

FOR Disposal.—Wholesale Druggist and Drysalter, calling upon Chemists and every kind of shopkeeper; introduction to customers; no qualification required; stock, fixtures, horse, and trap at valuation, about £230; recipes and all information for working; satisfactory reasons for disposing; situated in healthy, fashionable water-lug-place; rent low. 120, 7, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

KENT.—Genuine old-established, well-known Retail and Dispensing Business; some Wholesale; good trade in Trusses, Elastic Stock-jugs; stock, fixtures; lease, 15 years remaining; moderate rent; double-fronted shop; best position; convenient house, excellent repair; profitable investment for price required from immediate purchaser; no agents. 104, 34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE.—For Sale by private contract, the Stock-in-trade, Plant and Fixtures (under £500) of the business of a Chemist and Druggist and Aerated-water Manufacturer, recently carried on by the Barton and North Lincolnshire Drug and Aerated Water Company (Limited); the extensive business premises can either be taken on lease or purchased at a very low figure. Apply, Walton, Chemist, Hull.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

WANTED, a good sound Business, with annual net profits of not less than £500. Particulars, in strict confidence, to H. F., 14 St. Peter's Road, Margate.

WANTED, genuine Retail and Prescribing Business in Yorkshire, returning between £400 and £600. Address, A. W., 18 Sharp Street, Dewsbury.

WANTED, a genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with room for increase; price not to exceed £300. Send full particulars to 117, 24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

FOR SALE.—Complete Fittings and Stock of Chemist's Shop: fittings of excellent quality by London maker; first reasonable offer accepted. 68/18, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TENDERS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, W.
CONTRACTS FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRESSINGS, &c.

THE Board of Management is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Dressings, &c., for the three months ending 15 October next. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Secretary's office. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes by 10 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, 27th inst., addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Drugs" or "Tender for Dressings." The Tenders must be accompanied by samples of certain articles as required. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

June 19th, 1894.

THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

TO LET, handsomely-fitted shop in West-end thoroughfare; exceptional opportunity for man with small capital; stock at valuation. Apply, 128 Seymour Place, W.

BERKELEY, Gloucestershire.—To let, from June 24, an old-established Chemists' and Druggists' Business, with house and shop; excellent opening for young beginner. Apply, Excel, Thirbury, Gloucestershire.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

WANTED, Apprentice to a Chemist, in a rising town in the Midlands; one who has passed Pharmaceutical Preliminary and writes a neat hand preferred. Address S. Harris, St. Andrew's Pharmacy, Droitwich.

CHEMIST'S APPRENTICE.—Wanted, a respectable youth, from 14 to 16, for three years, to reside with principal, at a reasonable premium, to include board and lodging. Apply to Bailey & Cullerne, 20 Palace Gardens Mansions, Notting Hill Gate, W.

BACHELOR & SON, Chemists, Fareham, Hants, have a vacancy for a well-educated youth as Apprentice; every opportunity for thoroughly learning the business under personal supervision, combined with a comfortable home; moderate premium.

IMMEDIATELY.—A good disposed, well-educated Youth as an Apprentice, where he would have unusual advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, together with a comfortable home; time for study and recreation allowed; moderate premium required. Apply Curtis & Co., Dispensing, Agricultural and Manufacturing Chemists, Apothecaries' Hall, Gloucester. Established over 100 years.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

JUNIOR or IMPROVER for a Mixed business. Carlton & Pentelow, Chemists, Peterborough.

WANTED, immediately, a Junior or Improver; salary no object to good man; state full particulars. Medical Hall, Hinckley.

AT once, an Assistant, about 23; good Dispenser. Send full particulars, reference, salary (indoors), &c., to Lovett & Bones, High Street, Coventry.

ANSIANT as Dispenser. Apply personally if possible, if by letter give all particulars, to J. G. Shirley & Son, 2 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

JUNIOR: abstainer preferred; in a good-class Dispensing Business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Gilkes, Chemist, Oxford.

IMPROVER wanted immediately; indoors. Apply, stating age, salary, and references (enclosing photo), to Alex. J. T. Long, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Guildford.

SMART Junior wanted, at once, for high-class Cash business; must be a good Dispenser; outdoors; personal application preferred. J. E. Griffiths, 274 Seven Sisters Road, N.

WANTED, steady, gentlemanly Assistant; Minor qualification; aged 22 to 26 years; indoors; applicant, please state salary required, and reference, to H. F. Greenough, Chemist, Warrington.

EDWIN HALL, Weston-super-Mare, is in immediate want of an Assistant (qualified); send full particulars age, height, salary, references, and photo (which will be returned).

AQUALIFIED Assistant (indoors), for good-class business; must be a reliable Dispenser. Apply, stating usual particulars, to Boyce & Kenett, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Weybridge.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANTS wanted, for Dublin. Apply, stating full details of former experience, age, references, and salary required (outdoors), to "Drugs," 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.

ASSISTANT; indoors; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser and good Counterman. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing carte, to Henry Davis, Dispensing Chemist, Newbury, Berks.

WANTED, by July 2, steady and reliable Assistant; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, stating age, height, salary, reference, and photo, to F. A. Willcock, 71 Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

WALES.—A qualified Assistant (in or out doors), for Mixed Country business; comfortable home; one seeking a permanency and able to speak Welsh preferred. Apply, stating age and salary required, together with references, to Jones & Sons, Chemist, Llanidloes.

IMPROVER or Junior, just out of apprenticeship, for 3 months; seaside; good experience in Dispensing; state full particulars. Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR, or Improver who has served part of his time, for Mixed Family trade; must be energetic and trustworthy. State full particulars to H. Payne, Chemist and Stationer, Market Rasen.

WANTED, immediately, for Ostend (Belgium), qualified Assistant; good Dispenser; preference given to one speaking French or German; references required. Pharmacie de Cock, Ostende, Belgium.

WANTED, Manager; qualified; married; good Prescriber and Tooth-extractor; good all-round man; Mixed business; free house; must have exceptionally good references. Address, Parc, Church Bank, Bolton.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, accustomed to a good Retail and Agricultural business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, references, &c., also enclose photo, Robert Donington, Market Place, Spalding.

IMMEDIATELY, Junior (outdoor), good Counterman and obliging, for Light Mixed Retail business; one able to Extract Teeth. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to S. Cleaver, Chemist, Leicester.

ASSISTANT wanted, indoors; must have good references. Apply, with full particulars, and state age, height, and salary (if convenient enclose carte, to be returned), A. Higgs, Chemist, Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.

WANTED, an active Assistant for the Counter, and to assist in Dispensing; qualified. Reply, with full particulars, enclosing reference and salary required (outdoors), to James Stewart, 389 High Street, Cheltenham.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; one only kept; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars as to salary, age, height, references, &c., and enclose photo, C. Ferneley, The Tything, Worcester.

AT once, a Junior, with Minor qualification, for Light Retail and Dispensing; no Sunday duty; good character indispensable. Apply, stating age, salary, and full particulars, to W. W. Ragg, Chemist, Lower Edmouton, Middlesex.

MANAGER wanted immediately for Drug Store business in best position of a large provincial town; outdoors; salary and commission; splendid opportunity for a good reliable man. Address, Payne, 15a Highbury Place, N.

WANTED, a smart young man for the Drug and Patent Medicine Department; one accustomed to the grocery business preferred. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to G. Stringfellow, Central Stores, St. Helens.

MANAGER required for pushing business in large thoroughfare, about first week in July; must be able to Extract Teeth; no objection to married man; salary and commission about £2 2s. per week; house free. Apply, J. W. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road, W.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, indoors; must be well up in Dispensing and accustomed to good-class trade; aged about 24. Apply, with full particulars of experience, and photo, to C. Davies, 8 Union Terrace, Notting Hill, London.

QUALIFIED married Assistant wanted at once for Woolwich. Give full particulars, including age, height, when disengaged, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, 20,80, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GOOD Junior (indoors) for good Country Retail and Dispensing; good Counterman and obliging. Apply, stating age, salary, experience, height, and enclosing carte (to be returned), to John Gilling, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Safron Walden.

N. M. GROSS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Swansea, is in immediate want of an experienced qualified Assistant as Senior; aged about 24; one who has been accustomed to good-class Family Retail and Dispensing; applicants will please give full particulars.

JULY 2.—Indoors, smart Junior, not under 22 for Counter principally; good Salesman and with experience of first class Cash business preferred; liberal salary to suitab'e hand. Apply, stating fullest particulars (enclosing carte), to Mr. Francis, 212 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

WANTED an Assistant (outdoors). Minor qualification, good appearance and address, and smart business habits, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; hours easy. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to F. I. H., c/o Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter.

WANTED, a gentlemanly Assistant for Putney Branch; must be qualified, good Prescriber and Extractor; not under 5 ft. 8 in. in height; abstainer preferred. State salary required (indoors), age, reference, photo (to be returned), to A. C. Farmer, Chemist, Spilsby, Lincs.

FOR a Cash Business, a Junior Assistant, good at Counter; indoors; four kept; one evening each week at 5 o'clock; half a holiday each month, Sunday duty every fourth Sunday. Full particulars as to experience, salary required, age, &c., to W., 50 Lorne Road, Stroud Green, Finsbury Park, N.

PART-TIME.—In July, Junior; indoors; time for study, and 3 evenings off weekly from 6 o'clock; suit one reading for exam.; must be quick, energetic, and capable of taking entire charge for few hours daily. Photo, references, and usual particulars, to Bolingbroke Pharmacy, 27 Northcote Road, Clapham Junction.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; indoors; particulars on application. H. J. Willis, New Brompton, Kent.

WANTED, Manager, qualified; single; indoors; Prescriber and Extractor; small business; comfortable home. Address, M., 47 Roseberry Road, Clapham.

WANTED, Assistant to manage Branch shop; must be well recommended. Apply, by letter, W. A. Shephard, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 155 King Street, Hanmersmith, W.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, immediately, in a Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to "Chemist," 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, London, W.

JUNIOR wanted; indoors; must be active and obliging; time for study; not under 20 years. Apply, enclosing c.d.v., stating salary required, age, height, references, to W. Jacobs, Chemist, Guildford, Surrey.

THE Modern Pharmacy, Crouch End.—Wanted, beginning of July, a smart active Assistant; must be of good appearance and address; aged about 24; time for evening class; comfortable home. Apply, Mitchell Parker.

TO Travellers.—An extra commission is offered to an energetic man calling on Chemists and Doctors willing to push specialities that have a ready sale. 120, 34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S Assistant wanted for South Africa; Minor qualification; aged 25; unmarried; character must bear strictest investigation. Photos and copies of testimonials (which will be returned) to "Eagle," 146 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager wanted immediately; married; live on premises; must be skilful Extractor and smart business man; no Sunday duty. State age, salary required, number of family, and enclose photo, to A. Hagon, Chemist, Cardiff.

TRAVELLER wanted; must have first class connection with Chemists in town and suburbs; applications, with full particulars. Also Traveller with domicile in Manchester. Address, 99, 82, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A Assistant, about 24, good address, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. W. Apply, stating particulars, salary required, how long in last situation, photo, if convenient (which will be returned), 120, 23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant (indoors) about 21, for a Light Retail Cash Business; one who can Prescribe and Extract Teeth preferred; salary £35. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing carte de visite (which will be returned) to W. Wootton, Chemist, 33 Liverpool Road, Islington, London, N.

WANTED, qualified man to assist in Retail and the manufacture of Proprietaries for Wholesale; one preferred with a knowledge of Pill-making on a large scale; salary £2 per week; age not under 30. Particulars to Flesher Raybold & Co. (Limited), Chemists, West End Pharmacy and Drug Stores, Dndley.

OUTDOOR Assistant required; must possess the Minor qualification, be married, and be a quick and accurate Dispenser and Counter-man. Apply, stating salary and all necessary particulars, and enclose c.l.v. (which will be returned), to 119, 10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, an Assistant well up in Dispensing; must be of gentlemanly manners, quick, and energetic; used to Store premises; indoors; total abstainer and a Churchman. Apply, enclosing carte (to be returned), and stating salary, references, and all particular, Herbert Clarke, 1 Bessemer Villa, Folkestone Road, Dover.

WANTED, a steady and reliable Assistant about 22 (qualified preferred), for a high-class Dispensing and Retail business; must be well recommended and good Dispenser; easy hours. Apply or address with full particulars, age, height, salary, reference and photo, to F. G. Curtis, Pharmaceutical Chemist (from Allen & Hanburys'), Ealing, W.

MANAGER wanted, for a Mixed Country Branch business in a good district; qualified; able to Prescribe and Extract Teeth preferred; must have unquestionable references as to character and ability; to reside on the premises, unfurnished house, rent free. Applicants are requested to send terms and other particulars, Brown, Chemist, Earlestown, Newton-le-Willows.

SICK BERTH STAFF, ROYAL NAVY. A few vacancies for strong healthy young men of very good character, between 21 and 25; pay £21 6s. 8d., rising on promotion to £82 2s. 6d.; free rations and lodgings, £3 10s. towards outfit, &c.; pensions on completion of service. Full particulars, Admiralty, 22 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross; or 23 King Street, Tower Hill.

WANTED, county town, West of England, smart Junior (indoors), about 21; good references; quick, accurate, gentlemanly address, and good salesman; preference given to one competent to travel with Agricultural Specialities; commission on sales in addition to salary; state age, height, experience, salary, enclose carte. Apply, W. A. W., c/o Wright, Layman & Unwin, Southwark Street, London.

COUNTY Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster.—A qualified Dispenser is required; salary to commence at £50, with board, &c.; applicants for this post, who must be unmarried, will please state particulars of age, experience, &c., and whether possessed of any additional qualification, such as musical talent, knowledge of photography, cricketing ability, &c. Applications to be addressed to the Medical Superintendent.

EARLY in July, for new branch (first-class Drug and Dispensing Store), in one of the leading and fashionable thoroughfares of West-end, Manager, with A1 experience; Dispensers, qualified and reliable; also smart Counter-hands. Apply, stating full particulars, salary expected (outdoors), enclosing photo, &c., to "Proprietor," 8 Norfolk Road, London, N.W. Engagements will be kept open for another week.

WANTED, about the second week in July, a complete Staff for a high-class West-end Drug-store, comprising an experienced and able Manager, first-class Dispensers, and smart Countermen; the manager and dispensers must have had a superior West-end experience, and be thoroughly competent to carry out all kinds of medical analyses. Apply by letter, stating full particulars (in confidence), 48/45, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Caunton Street, E.C.

PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH.

DISPENSER WANTED.—The Guardians of the above Parish require the services of an experienced Dispenser for their Infirmary; salary £120 per annum.

The person appointed must be under 45 years of age, must devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and be a Lieutenant of the Apothecaries' Company of London or duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or other authority of law in that behalf. Further information may be obtained of the Medical Officer of the Infirmary, Hoxton Street, N.

Applications must be made upon forms to be obtained at my office, returned to me, endorsed "Dispenser," not later than Saturday, the 23rd inst.

By order,

ROBERT CLAY, Clerk to the Guardians.
Clerk's Offices, 213 Kingsland Road, N.E.
13th June, 1894.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

JUNIOR; 21; good reference. Apply, G. King, East Road, Lancaster.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified. "Locum," 18 Madoe Street, Llandudno.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 25; Loudon experience; outdoors. "Chemist," 33 Howe Street, Carlisle.

OUTDOORS; 24; London; whole or part time; experienced. Barnes, 26 Churchfield Road, Aeton.

WHOLESALE; Wet Counter; highest references. T. B., 23 Fordham Street, New Road, Stepney.

AS Junior; aged 21; Dispenser, Prescriber. Address, "Probitas," 28 De Burgh Street, Cardiff.

JUNIOR, in good-class Dispensing business; disengaged July 17. "Phenacetin," Louth, Lines.

AS Dispenser or Locum-Tenens; aged 52; country preferred. Buck, 109 Stuart Street, Luton, Beds.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Locum work; experienced; aged 32. "Dispenser," 329 Goswell Road.

JUNIOR; 20; 4 years' experience; good references. Crankshaw, 80 Higher Antley Street, Accrington.

TO Surgeons, &c.—D'spenser and Bookkeeper; part-time. J. Arnold, 47 Beechcroft Road, Leytonstone.

LOCUM; qualified; good experience; excellent references. "Chemist," 45 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

ASSISTANT, Country business; aged 22; outdoors preferred. "Bismuth," 61 Tything, Worcester.

ASSISTANT; 15 years' good varied experience; references. Apply, "Kou," c/o Brunton, Chemist, Perth.

BANCH Manager; 31; competent; married; Prescriber, Extractor. "Klein," 22 Gem Street, Birmingham.

TEMPORARY or permanent; married; qualified; outdoors; good experience. N., 308 Uxbridge Road, W.

WANTED, situation; 27; long experience, Wholesale, principally D. Ys. Taylors, 56 Herbert Street, N.

ASSISTANT; 25; Minor; height 5 ft. 7 in.; permanency. W. S., 207 Southampton Street, Camberwell, S.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

TERMS moderate; Manager, Assistant; qualified; 52; outdoors; trustworthy. 36 Wrexham Fachan, Wrexham.

QUALIFIED Assistant; outdoors; London; good Dispensing experience. Davies, 56 Myddleton Square, London.

WANTED, temporary, a few weeks to fill; 20 years' town and country experience. "Chemist," 47 Fulham Road, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS: Minor qualification; at liberty about July 10. W.M., 30 Denmark Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; good references; small salary, if time for study. "Exam.," 207 Alfreton Road, Nottingham.

ASISTANT; 22; Retail and Dispensing; good experience; references; abstainer. I.X.L., 46 Broadway, Ealing, W.

ASISTANT; 25; Extractor, Prescriber; experienced; disengaged July; good references. M., 4 Winslade Road, Clapton.

UNQUALIFIED; tall; good Dispensing experience; outdoors; London preferred. "Statim," 23 London Road, Dover.

ASISTANT; aged 22; height 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; first-class experience; permanency preferred. Munton, New Street, Oakham.

LADY, as Improver or Surgeon's Dispenser; passed Prelim. and Apothecaries' Half; had experience. Bell, 49 North Street, Hull.

ASISTANT; 22; Minor qualification; disengaged; 6 years' good experience; good references. Bentley, 20 Oak Street, Keighley.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; married; aged 40; thoroughly experienced; disengaged. Y.Z., 26 High Street, Abergavenny.

GOOD all-round Assistant; unqualified; 30; references and experience first class; not afraid of work. Warren, 17 Berwick Street, Pimlico.

JUNIOR; Minor; 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' experience; good references; London preferred; disengaged end of July. Beattie, Forcbank Terrace, Dundee.

AS Assistant; outdoors; 30; Family or Store trade; Extractor, Photography, and Electrical Apparatus. W., 7 Yew Tree Road, Kidderminster.

ASISTANT; temporary or permanent; 30, experienced, reliable; disengaged 26th. "Assistant," Kersey, Chemist, 67 Stratford Road, Plaistow.

PART-TIME Assistant; reading for Minor; end of June; 23; 8 years' experience; references. Neal, 22 Market Place, Loughborough.

ASISTANT; aged 22; height 5 ft. 10 in.; 6 years' good experience; northern counties preferred. Weatherhead, Laburnum House, Bradford, Yorks.

TRAVELLER; smart, energetic Salesman; trustworthy; tall; disengaged. 116/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER; registered; married; middle-aged; country preferred; good references. Address, W.H., 15 Gronby Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 38; experienced; married; Liverpool preferred; Dentistry. "Beta," 203 County Road, Walton, Liverpool.

PART-TIME; disengaged two or three evenings a week at 6 P.M.; counter or stock; also every other Sunday. "Chemist," 82 Crown-dale Road, N.W.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 years' experience; knowledge of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry and Photography; highest references. R.A. Fyson, St. Neot's, Hunts.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Locum-tenens; thoroughly competent; aged 35; height 6 ft. "Cœnicens," c/o Evans & Sons, Hanover Street, Liverpool.

BRANCH Manager or first Assistant; aged 30; 5 ft. 9 in.; Minor and Apothecaries' qualifications; experience and references good. C. Todd, Main Street, Keswick.

AS Dispenser to Surgeon; 9 years' experience; married; excellent references; permanency. "Alpha," Nelson Square, Levens, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland.

TO manage Branch; disengaged; married; qualified; Extractor, Prescriber; agricultural and town trade. "Chemicus," 6 Summerhill Terrace, Pateley Bridge, Leeds.

DISPENSER to Surgeons; good Prescriber; 24; tall. J., 164 Lambeth Walk, London.

LOCUM or permanent management: London; qualified; 36. Lowe, 4 Bonham Road, Brixton.

TRAVELLER.—Sundries; good connection London. Gibbon, 86 Avondale Square, Old Kent Road.

MANAGER. Dispenser; Prescribe, Extract, Midwifery; 34. "Veratis," 170 Glynd Road, N.E.

SOUTH AFRICA: situation wanted in S. Africa; Minor; aged 24; E., 45 City Road, Bristol, England.

ASISTANT; disengaged; 8 years' experience; age 25. Chadwick, 4 Kensington Square, London, W.

DISPENSER, Locum-tenens; 3 days weekly; qualified. Davey, 2 Cromer Villas, The Grove, Vauxhall.

ASISTANT; qualified; 26; disengaged. 120/31, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; 21; evening engagement; London; good Dispenser; abstainer. "Aurantii," 26 High Holborn.

EVENING work, Books, Stock, or Dispensing. 120/38, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Clerk, Warehouseman, experienced, desires re-engagement. Webb, 215 Great Dover Street, Borough.

EXPERIENCED, temporary (40) and wife (if required), disengaged for July; no children. Davis, Smithyman's, Enfield.

JUNIOR; 22; London; 7 years' good experience, London and Provinces; disengaged July 11. Saunders, 125 St. John's Hill, New Wandsworth, S.W.

SUNDRIES.—Youth (18) seeks re-engagement in town or country; nearly 2 years' first-class City experience. B., 52 Walford Road, Stoke Newington, N.E.

RE-ENGAGEMENT, second week in July, permanent or as Locum; first-class London and provincial experience; height 5 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; aged 28. B.J., 1 High Street, Margate.

DISPENSING Assistant; 20; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 5 years' with Surgeon, large country practice; competent Dispenser; well recommended. F.C. Cox, Mount Pleasant, Tetbury.

DISPENSER to Surgeon, to live at surgery; abstainer; no family; good testimonials; disengaged; permanency preferred. Apply, O., Mr. Bowsher, 29 Haydon Street, New Swindon.

SIUTION in Wholesale Drng or Drysaltery establishment; well up in all branches of the trade; 14 years' experience; first-class references. Apply, "Radix," 20 Morley Street, Carlisle.

WANTED, situation as Assistant or Dispenser; aged 26; height 5 ft. 9 in.; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' experience in last situation; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' good references. Wren, 33 Ladbroke Grove Road, London, W.

MANAGER, permanent or temporary; qualified; over 20 years' good and varied experience; successful as branch manager. Shepherd, c/o Mr. Summer, Chemist, Rickmansworth.

COMPETENT Assistant; aged 32; height 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; good Dispenser, Prescriber, and Counterwoman; over 14 years' London and Provincial experience. "Camphor," Ellenbrook, Manchester.

ASISTANT; 25; height 5 ft. 8 in.; 5 years' experience; good Counterwoman; obliging, and of good appearance; permanency; outdoors. "Thymacetin," Regent Villa, Regent Street, Cheltenham.

IMPROVER or Junior; 6 years' experience, Light Retail and Dispensing; indoors; temperate habits; unqualified; good reference; height 5 ft. 6 in.; aged 26 years. "Statim," 75 Cavendish Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.

TRAVELLER.—Drugs, Sundries, and Patents.—Advertiser desires appointment as representative of first class house; undeniable references; 10 years' experience. 114/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AGENTLEMAN representing first-class Drug house, and having a large connection in the S. and W. of England, would be glad to treat with one or two good houses with a view to represent them either on commission or otherwise. "Rheal," Morris's Library, Dunsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

AS Wet Counterman, Town Traveller, or position of trust; aged 28; highest references; Wholesale and Retail experience; disengaged. R.B., 21 Denver Road, Amhurst Park, N.

AS Senior or Manager; good Counterman, Prescriber, Dispenser, and Extractor; aged 30; married; gentlemanly appearance and address; guarantees to increase business; excellent references. Apply, "Swift," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SUCCESSFUL Manager seeks re-engagement shortly, with view to succession or otherwise; 31; qualified; married; could furnish London or South of England; 2 years' continental experience. 68/55, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.

PRACTICAL Man, thoroughly versed in the manufacture of colours, seeks employment in a chemical factory, preferentially in connection with Prussiates. P. Hoen, 14 Dudweiler Strasse, St. Johaun a/Saar, Germany.

DENTISTRY.—A qualified man would like to visit within 20 miles of London where business could be introduced in fitting teeth; rent or high commission. "Dentist," c/o Elliot, Stationer, The Pavement, Mill Lane, West Ham,stead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

See Notice on front page of this Supplement.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' Fittings; cheapest house in the trade; glass-fronted counters, chemists' cases, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, sponge-cases, nests of drawers, glass labels, upright cases with desks, and chemists' fittings complete; estimates in town or country; the trade supplied. H. Mills, Shop Fitter, 203 City Road, Loudon, E.C.

LARGE Hydraulic Tincture Press, suitable for manufacturing chemist, large quantity of Winchesters, Hampers; several new and second-hand Soda Water and Filling Machines; enamelled Syrup Pans; Cyclo-style; two 500-gallon Vats; also a large quantity of Essences, Essential Oils, Pharmaceutical Drugs, &c.; the above may be purchased cheap for cash. Apply, £48, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

THE whole of the Fittings of 4 first-class Chemists' shops, including 6 excellent ranges of solid mahogany drawers, cut knobs, bevelled edge labels, with lockers and shelving to match, solid mahogany dispensing-screen, with bevelled mirror in centre, sponge-case at bottom; 6 massive mahogany counters, wall-cases, counter-cases, and desks, latest designs; all in splendid condition. Shops fitted up by most experienced men in all parts of the country. Edwards & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 106 Whitechapel, Liverpool. Write for references.

PRELIMINARY AND MINOR.

STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice how to prepare. Knotty Points in Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Caesar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prizeman), Chemist, Hastings.

BELLADONNA.—Large quantity for sale. Apply to Whitehead Godstone.

TO MEDICAL MEN, DRUGGISTS, AND DISPENSERS.

THE Pensioner Investigation Committee, being in possession of certain information, desires to hear from any Veterinary Surgeon or other person engaged in medicine who within the last few months has made up any drug containing poison, or who has delivered an oil of an irritant nature, and in quantity, the whole being taken, sufficient to kill or severely injure a horse. Any communication will be treated as strictly confidential, and if it is valuable the sender will be liberally rewarded. Address, G. P. R. Burgess, Esq., 5 New Inn, Strand, London.

THE BOTANICAL STUDENT'S SET OF MICROSCOPIC SLIDES.

Illustrating the structure of Stems, Roots, Leaves, the cellular arrangement of Exogenous, Endogenous, and Acrogenous Plants, Nuclei of Cells, Structure of Petals, Anthers, Pollen Grains and Ovary, Stomata, Cystoliths, Raphides, Annular Rings, Spiral, Pitted, Scalariform and Laticiferous Vessels; price complete, in portfolio case, 12s.

Set of 12 of the more important starches, mounted in fluid to exhibit hilum, concentric rings, &c., 10s. 6d. in case.

Post free from EDWIN TERRY, F.R.M.S., 41 Nightingale Lane, Balham, S.W.

STIRLING'S "MINOR" AIDS.

Tabulated Materia Medica, B.P. 1885-90 (Organic). Second Edition, 1s. 6d. Notes on Dispensing. Third Edition. Out of print.
Doses, Sp. Grs., and Percentages of B.P. 1885-90. New and Improved Edition. Scheduled Poisons (Parts 1 and 2) in distinctive type. 6d.
Equations, &c., of the B.P. Chemicals. An Aid to the Chemistry of the British Pharmacopœia, and a Guide to Equation Writing. 1s.
Synopsis of Strengths, B.P. 1885-90. By means of this little book a month's work may be easily done in a few spare half-hours. 1s.
Tabulated Tinctures, B.P. 1885-90. A Short Cut. Systematic and Concise. 9d.
Botanical Companion and How to Describe a Plant. 6d.

Post Free per return for P.O. or stamps, from the Publisher—

JOHN GOWER, 4 Lancing Road, Ealing, LONDON.

SALTERS' COMPANY.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY.

THE Court of the Salters' Company will in October next proceed to the Election of a Research Fellow in Experimental Pharmacology.

The Fellowship is of the annual value of £100, and is tenable in the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The nomination of the Fellow will be made by a Committee of the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E., in July next.

Applications should be sent before the 30th June to the Secretary to the Medical School, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Further particulars may be obtained from

E. LIONEL SCOTT,

Clerk of the Salters' Company.

Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., June, 1894.

SALTERS' COMPANY.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY.

THE Court of the Salters' Company will in October next proceed to the Election of a Research Fellow in Chemistry.

The Fellowship is of the annual value of £100, and is tenable in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The nomination of the Fellow will be made by the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society on July 3 next.

Applications should be sent before June 30 to Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Further particulars may be obtained from

E. LIONEL SCOTT,

Clerk of the Salters' Company.

Salters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., June, 1894.

THE SUMMER NUMBER OF THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, JULY 28th, 1894. CIRCULARS & PRICE LISTS

Can be received for and stitched with this number as Supplements. No similar opportunity of effectively and economically distributing a Circular to the Trade will be offered this year.

Advertising Firms are requested to note that Circulars stitched up with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST are sure of careful preservation. They are addressed to a specially selected list of Firms such as is possessed by the Proprietors of this Journal only, and the cost of distribution is far less than that of postage alone, not to mention the saving of clerical labour.

PRICES FOR DISTRIBUTING 11,000 CIRCULARS:

TWO PAGES (one leaf), £8 5s. net.

FOUR PAGES (two leaves), £11 net.

EIGHT PAGES (four leaves), £16 10s. net.

Particular attention is directed to the advantages of distributing a Circular or Price List by this means:—

1. Being stitched up with an interesting number, it is almost certain to be carefully examined and preserved.
2. The Advertiser gets the benefit of a register of names at home and abroad, which is not available from any other source.
3. Our charge for distributing is only about one-third of the cost of postage of a circular if sent out separately by firms themselves.

TERMS AND TARIFF FOR ADVERTISEMENTS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO
THE PUBLISHER, 42 CANNON STREET LONDON E.C.

CONCERNING THAT HALF-SOVEREIGN.

LAST week we pointed out, in this place, various reasons why a subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is one of the best investments a pharmacist can make. The half-sovereign thus laid out, like the proverbial seed dropped in fruitful soil, will return interest manifold. An hour spent, on Friday, in going through the pages of the *C. & D.* at odd intervals, when there is no customer in the shop, and a comfortable read in the easy chair after business hours, are pleasantly and profitably purchased at twopence-farthing a week. When the second year's subscription falls due, the Pharmacist is apt to find that, as he went along, lie has put to such good use the information obtained from his Trade Journal that there are no longer any intervals in his shop in which to skim our pages, and so he sets apart an evening or afternoon for going through the *C. & D.* from the Phoenix to the Printers' address. Fortunately for the busy man, there is a summary of principal events on the first literary page. From this he gets an outline idea of the week's happenings, so that, when a traveller from his wholesale house calls and begins, in the usual way, "Of course you've read about So-and-so in to-day's *C. & D.*," the subscriber is sufficiently posted on that great pharmaceutical event to follow this caller's views, and to turn with whetted zest to So-and-so's affairs as soon as he gets time. Now, since we addressed our "Word to the Wise" last week we have received a good few half-sovereigns. But there are still, we are sorry to say, Pharmacists who lag behind. "Oh," says one, "John Smith, the chemist round the corner, subscribes, and I have it from him when he is done with it." And he chuckles at his smartness as he thinks of the penny-a-week he "saves" that way, oblivious of the fact that he loses many times that amount by being content with stale, second-hand news, while his friendly rival skims the cream. That is what the French call "an economy of candle-ends"—"penny wise, pound foolish," we say here. To all Chemists who are still in the "thinking about it" phase of mind we repeat:—Now is the time: drop a postcard to your London House or send half-a-sovereign to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and you will never regret the outlay.

Subjoined we give a summary of the principal contents of the current number:—

JUNE 23, 1894.—Advertisement Pages, 76 ; Literary Pages, 32.

FRENCH professors are investigating a method of medication by application to the skin, which is expected to be inexpensive.

A CONTRIBUTION to the literature of piperazine, the now familiar uric-acid solvent, by Dr. John Gordon, is referred to in our Editorial Commentary.

A CURIOUS coincidence in the sudden deaths of two chemists, one in Wales and the other in London, is noted, and the cases are individually reported.

PHARMACEUTICAL news of interest from France, Australia, Germany, the United States, Asia Minor, China, and Cape Colony is contained in this week's issue.

THE examination in bankruptcy of the partners in H. Gilbertson & Co. has been concluded. The discrepancy of 2,380*l.* in the balance-sheet has not been accounted for, as no previous balance-sheet had been made out.

OUR Paris correspondent, in his weekly letter, sends us an interesting account of certain proposals to be brought before the Pharmaceutical Congress which will shortly assemble in Paris. The proposed State-monopolisation of the spirit-industry is also mentioned by him.

CAPE COLONY pharmacists continue to be agitated on the subject of the issue of druggists' licences to medical men. They are organising their forces in the hope of influencing the authorities to stop the further granting of such licences and revoke those already issued.

A SPANISH correspondent gives some useful hints on trade with Spain; an American correspondent tells how skunk oil is obtained; a West Central chemist writes about the supply of morphia preparations to a morphomaniac; and a wholesale firm write us about the charge for booking enclosures. We also give a large number of replies to correspondents on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous pharmaceutical subjects.

AMONG Legal Reports published this week will be found stages of unsettled contests between Morris Little & Co. and Pearson in respect of a sheep-dip, and between Tyson and Tyson concerning a drink-cure. A Birmingham firm claim 19*l.* 19*s.* for some analytical work in regard to brick manufacture, and fail to get it; the action brought by the British and Foreign Optical Company against a Ramsgate chemist, which has been twice previously before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, ends by the plaintiffs not appearing and a nonsuit being entered; a County Court judge lays it down that it is not illegal to lay down poisoned meat just inside a pigeon-house.

THE Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association has been dissolved. We publish a record of its career, which has extended over a quarter of a century.

AN Editorial deals with the question of commercial and industrial pools, trusts, and corners, in connection with a handbook on that subject just published.

WE print an amended regulation issued by the Board of Trade with regard to the supply of medicines and the contents of medicine-chests on merchant vessels.

A LETTER from the secretary of a new association of dental practitioners gives information as to the objects of the Association, which are principally to prevent the Medical Council from declaring advertising to be infamous conduct.

WE give the text of a remarkable circular issued by the Patent-medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited), promising not to prosecute chemists who will subscribe to their funds. We comment upon it under Editorial Notes.

AMONG the deaths recorded this week are those of Mr. George Pattison, the well-known maker of chest-protectors, and of Mr. W. D. Savage, J.P., of Brighton, for twenty-eight years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. We publish portraits of these two pharmacists.

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical markets remains extremely quiet, and there are but few alterations in value to report during the present week. The position of opium, however, appears to have undergone a considerable change in Smyrna during the last two or three days, telegrams from that centre indicating a great advance in price. To-day's drug-auctions were extremely heavy, and lasted until a late hour. Very little was sold, however, and the greater number of alterations was in the direction of lower prices.

WE give particulars of announcements made in respect of the businesses of William Bleasdale & Co., wholesale druggists, of York, and of Parke's Drug Stores, both of which have been converted into limited liability companies. The former, under the title of Bleasdale (Limited), with a capital of 50,000*l.*, is to be under the management of Mr. G. A. Grierson, with Mr. J. H. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, of Harrogate, as chairman. Several of the travellers of the firm are also to be directors. Parke's Drug Stores are to be managed as heretofore by Mr. J. Murison, while Mr. Chatto and Mr. Dean, publishers, and Mr. Fuerst, a chemical-merchant, are the other directors. In this case the capital is 100,000*l.*

This journal is supplied to Chemists and Druggists by Subscription,

10/- PER ANNUM, POST FREE, TO ANY PART of the WORLD.

The Subscription will include 52 weekly issues and the Annual Diary next to be published.

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During the few weeks that this Soap has been before the Medical Profession,

OVER TWO THOUSAND LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED,

giving the most overwhelming testimony in its favour. The names of the writers, however, are in most cases "not for publication"; but we may state that they are unanimous in agreeing that this Soap supplies a long-felt want, and is a great and distinct acquisition in Surgical and Obstetric practice, and a true and active Germicide.

The active ingredients of Fels's Germicide Soap are Mercuric Chloride, Sal. Alembroth, Naphthol, Eucalyptol, and Methyl Salicylate.

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- In Eczema.
- In Obstetric Cases.
- In Diseases of the Skin.
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- As a good Antiseptic and Deodoriser.
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- As a powerful Germicide, Detergent and Disinfectant.
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- As "far superior to the old Carbolic and Tar Soap."
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- As a Toilet Soap.
- All agree that it is a particularly delicate emollient and pleasant Soap for general use.
- A luxury excelling all other Soaps.
- A great boon to the Profession and public.
- Bearing out in every way the merits claimed.

A selection of these letters may be seen at the British Medical Association's Annual Meeting, at Bristol.

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"WINCARNIS
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Wincarnis Works,
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The Excise Authorities having created a difficulty as to the sale of Medicated Wine containing a certain percentage of alcohol, we obtained in January last, from the Inland Revenue Authorities, permission to sell our WINCARNIS,* or Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, WITH QUININE, without a Wine Licence, and many Chemists not holding a Wine Licence have sold considerable quantities. In order further to meet the requirements of the trade, we have introduced a Liebig's Extract of Meat and Malt Wine, NON-Alcoholic, made from the juice of the Grape, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt. This also can be **SOLD WITHOUT A WINE LICENCE.** Your orders will oblige either direct or through the Wholesale Houses.

Yours obediently,

COLEMAN & CO., LIMITED.

N.B.—The Wine is sold in Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6 each.
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P.S.—Under certain conditions we are willing to pay for a Licence.

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* WINCARNIS is a NEW NAME, registered to prevent fraudulent imitations.

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PEPTONES
OF
BEEF,
MUTTON,
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CHAMPION'S

VINEGAR

COMMANDS A PREFERENCE OVER
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WORKS { Corner of Old Street
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Because the constituents used are of the very finest quality, and the public are finding it out.

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THE "COMPACT" CONTINUOUS-ACTION SODA-WATER MACHINE.

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Specially designed for use where space is an object, and for those having a large retail trade, such as Chemists, Hospitals, Restaurateurs, Hotel Proprietors, &c. They are ready for work immediately, require no fixing, and produce Aerated Waters of the very highest quality at a minimum of cost.

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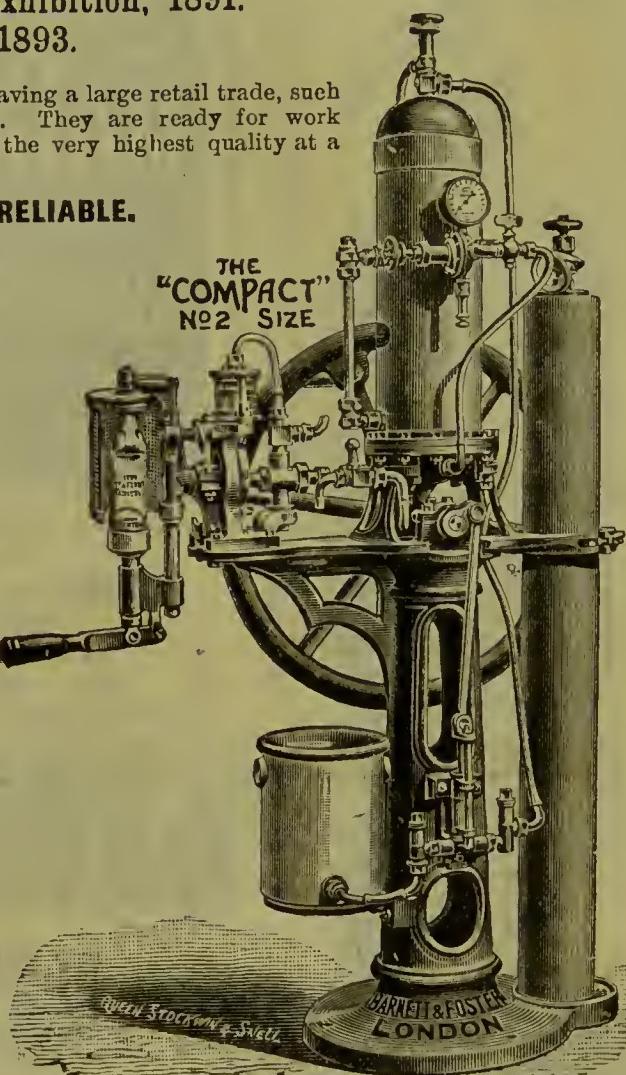
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SYPHONS ... 1/6 1/8 and 1/10 each.

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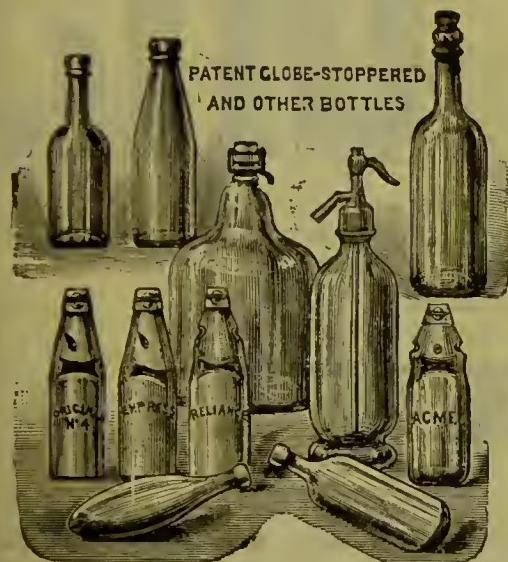
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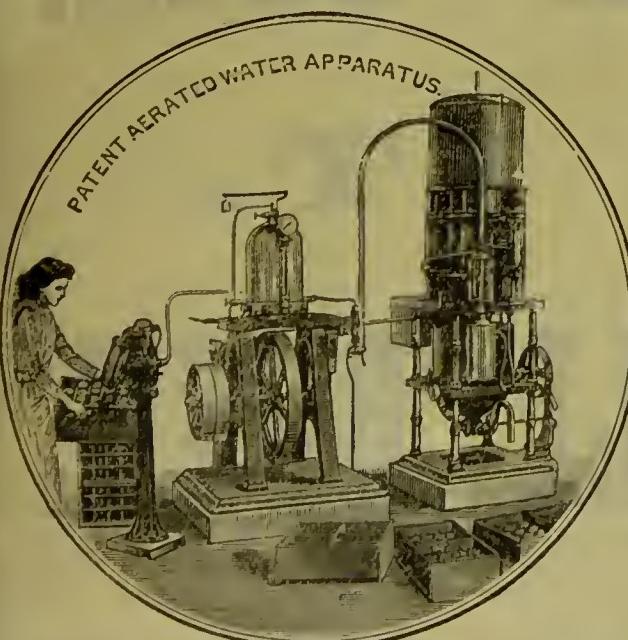
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Our patent machine-made "Climax" and other Bottles are accurately made and specially designed for Preserves, Pickles, Confectionery, and for all purposes to which wide-mouth Glass Vessels can be applied.

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Our Essences, Tinctures, and other ingredients are prepared by the Standard Essence Co., for whom we are sole agents. Their superior preparations are produced by a process which preserves the full natural aroma of the fruits. These essences are highly concentrated, of exquisite flavour, and absolutely pure.

Essential Oil of Lemon, Acids, and Colourings of the finest quality and at moderate prices.



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This Machinery possesses exceptional merits. The Aerated Waters it produces may be relied upon for uniformity of quality, and as regards economy our Patent Plants eclipse all others. They save materials, power, space, labour, time, and money.

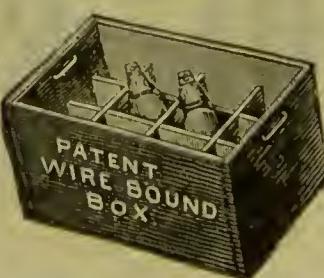
We are also supplying our Patent Machines adapted for using Liquefied Carbonic Acid Gas, to all who prefer this system of Aerated Water making. They are strong, simple, easily managed, and reliable.

Our Filling Machines are the most popular and leading fillers in the market. All kinds, for hand or power, for corks or patents. Of our Paragon Fillers there have been

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LEMON OIL.

"Speciality."

TRY IT.

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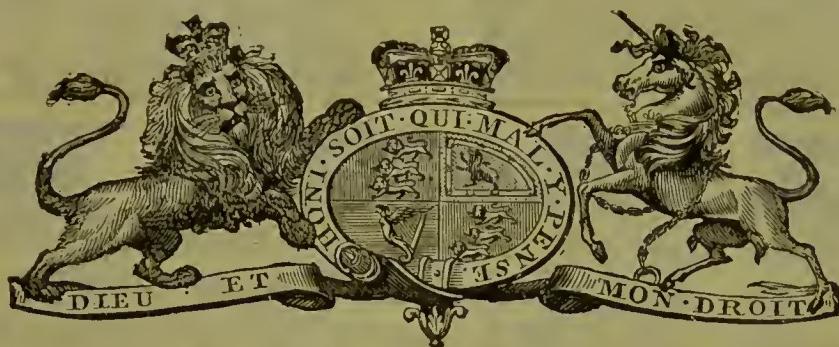
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IDRIS TABLE WATERS

The PUREST and the BEST.

Purveyors
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Table Waters
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Royal Warrant



of Appointment
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The following Testimonial has just been received:—

"I have much pleasure in stating that from November, 1891 (when I took this business and opened an account with you), I have found an increasing trade in your Waters. My business has steadily improved, and your Waters have given very great satisfaction.

I am also glad to notice that you fully protect Chemists' interests by refusing to supply Grocers and others who compete with Chemists. I had a proof of this a short time ago by a Grocer showing me a letter he had received from you stating that you declined to supply him. I am glad to receive this confirmation of the statement you make in your advertisement.

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IDRIS TABLE WATERS IN SYPHONS AND BOTTLES.

IDRIS & COMPANY, LTD.
PRATT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

LEVICO (Arsenio-Ferric) WATER.

A NATURAL TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

"MILD"
ANALYSIS:

ARSENIOUS ACID,
1-120 grain.
IRON (Ferrous state)
8 grains.
In each fluid pint.



ADVANTAGES.

Perfect absorption of the Iron. Does not blacken faeces, impair the digestion, constipate, or blacken the teeth. A powerful haematinic and alterative of the greatest value in ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, AMENORRHœA, and ECZEMA and all SKIN AFFECTIONS.

"STRONG"
ANALYSIS

ARSENIOUS ACID,
1-12 grain.
IRON (Ferrous state)
34 grains.
In each fluid pint.



Sole Agents—BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., LONDON; and of INGRAM & ROYLE, and all Wholesale Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Retail Price 2/- per Bottle, "Mild" or "Strong" Levico.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 6 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Or of H. J. ROYDANT & CO., 75 Acre Lane, BRIXTON, S.W.

HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

WHOLESALE.

Chemists are recommended not to let the bulk of the Summer Beverage trade be done by Grocers and Supply Stores, but to do it themselves by making a show of our "CASTLE HORN" brand of

LEMON SQUASH

Made from FRESH LEMON FRUIT, and of Highest Quality.

In Reputed Quarts (6 to gallon).

RETAIL, 1/- PER BOTTLE.

The Largest and Best offered.

Very Handsomely Labelled.

NOTE THE FAVOURABLE WHOLESALE PRICES.

In free Wood Cases of 3 dozen each.

For 1 Case	...	8/- dozen, carriage paid.
„ 2 Cases	...	7/6 „
„ 4 Cases	...	7/- „

Less than a Case, 8/- dozen with other goods.

The Carriage is paid as above to any station in England or Wales. If to Scotland or Ireland, 6d. per dozen extra.

In each case is enclosed a Lithographed Showcard and packet of Handbills, without our name, showing facsimile of bottle in colours.

Not sent out on sale or return. Above prices are lowest for quantities named.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

W. KEMP & SON, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, HORNCastle.

London Agents—BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, who will supply large or small lots at above prices, net.

LAURENT-PERRIER
Coca-tonic

A high-class Wine
and powerful
Nerve Restorative.



Prepared by
Laurent-Perrier,
Bouzy-Reims.

2/-, 3/9, and 7/-

Champagne

Chemists are requested to write for Show Tablets, Trade Terms, and Special Plan of Introduction in country and town, to the Sole Consignees—

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THE
C.A.M.W.A.L.

TABLE WATERS

Renowned for their
UNRIVALLED PURITY & EXCELLENCE
are recommended by

HUNDREDS

of well-known

MEDICAL MEN

in all parts of the United Kingdom.

These SPLENDID TABLE WATERS are sold everywhere by

THOUSANDS OF CHEMISTS

who find

IT PAYS THEM BEST

to do a GENUINELY PROTECTED TRADE, and to give their
Customers

COMPLETE SATISFACTION

For full Particulars and Advantages of Membership write to

The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Ltd.,
LONDON, HARROGATE, BRISTOL, & MITCHAM.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

ROBINSON'S LEMON SQUASH.

This delightful Summer Beverage is produced solely from the finest fresh Messina Lemons, the juice of which is clarified from all muddy deposit, the fine aromatic flavour of the Peel is extracted and added to the prepared juice, thus securing a far more delicate and refreshing drink than can possibly be obtained by the old clumsy method of squeezing the lemon, &c. Sold in Bottles, reputed quarts, at 1s. each.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

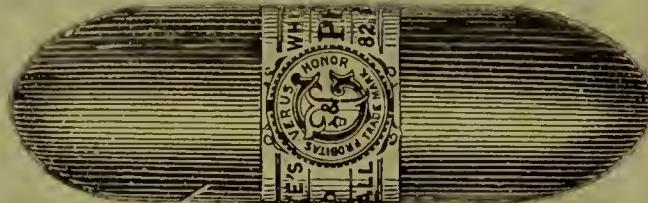
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
66 Bath Street, City Road,
LONDON, E.C.

GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS.

SOLE MAKERS OF
**GABRIEL & TROKE'S
GELATINE CAPSULED
HORSE BALLS.**

Alterative, Condition, Cordial Congh.
Diuretic, Fever, Physio, Worm, Quinine
Tonic Balls (Registered 31,291).

SAMPLES FREE.



BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

"CEREBOS"

(Not Medicine, but Food).

The New Table Salt "Cerebos" contains the concentrated Food strength (Phosphates, etc.), of bran, which is required to form the actual substance of the Bones, Brain and Nerves, but which is absent from White Bread.

The "Cerebos" Nutritive Table Salt is used instead of the common salt for every purpose ; at table, and in salting bread, puddings, soups, stews, etc. In this way all the valuable constituents of the grain are restored for the use of the system.

Now the use of "Cerebos" Salt in the food, instead of the common salt, "will generally obviate" the necessity for giving chemical food, as it contains the most important constituents of it, and it is obviously a much more natural and rational way of supplying the deficiency of the necessary substance, than allowing the health to suffer through the gradual deprivation of them, and then supplying them by dosing with chemical food."—See Medical Reports.

Prices : 1d., 6d., and 1s.

Full Particulars and Samples Free. (Correspondence invited).

**The CEREBOS Salt Co., Ltd., Picton
Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**



The above show the proportion of Phosphates in Bran and White Flour. White Bread Salted with "Cerebos," instead of common salt, equals Wholemeal Bread.

**WRITE
TO-
DAY** } **FREE
FULL-SIZED
SAMPLE TIN OF
"DORINA"
NURSERY BISCUITS**

H. B. CHIBNALL, HAMMERSMITH

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" R. C. HERMAN, Liverpool.	" T. W. ROBERTS, Ellesmere
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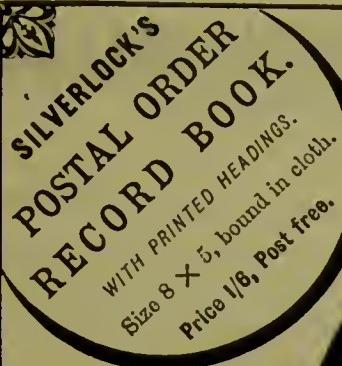
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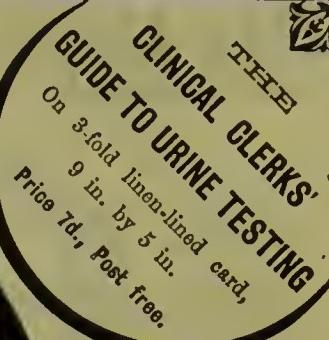
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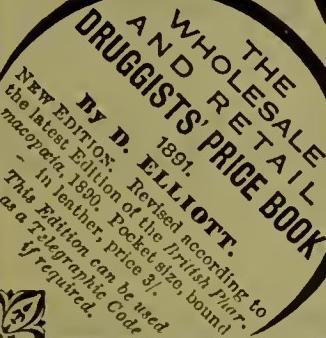
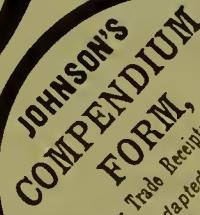
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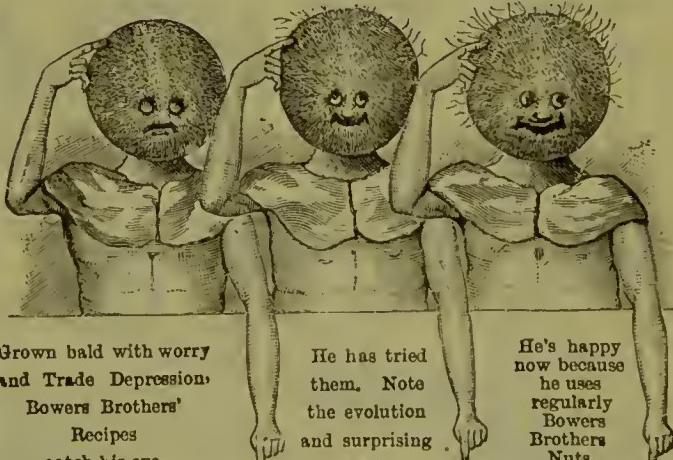
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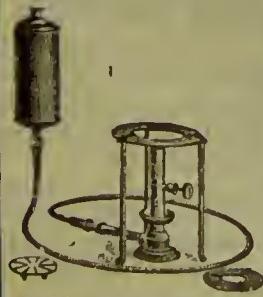
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we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth (1/8) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth (1/64) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),

W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

33 Farringdon Road, London.

Trade Notice.]



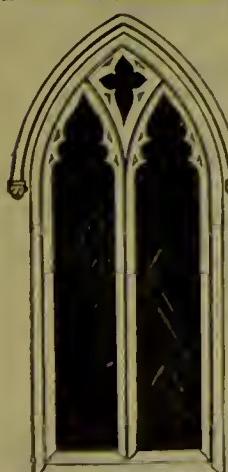
[Trade Notice.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVES.

Established by 100 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ORDERS SUPPLIED FROM THE MANUFACTORY—
11 RUSSELL STREET, DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

SHOW CARDS AND BILLS ON APPLICATION.



DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.

Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrappcr, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name "DR. BOW'S LINIMENT" (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED, LONDON
RAIMES, CLARK & CO., EDINBURGH & YORK

} For the Proprietor,
December 1st, 1891.

PETER TYRER'S 1^{D.} LINES

 CHEMISTS SAVE TIME AND MONEY

By selling my "Plain Label" * Lines. Should remit prices quoted for sample $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross lots. If not satisfactory I will pay carriage back, and return cash.



"I appeal to every sensible person."

S A U C E S.

See Special Price List.

For sums under £1 please remit Postal Order, not Cheque, and oblige,

[8]

PETER TYRER, 30 Southall Place, Long Lane, LONDON, S.E.

COCA & CHOCOLATE

Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.

COCA WINE

Armbreest, Nelson & Co.

French Hygieia Soc.

Lorimer & Co.

Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCAINE-HYDRC.

Howards & Sons

COFFEE

Allen & Hanburys (Essence)

COLAPSEL TUBES

Betts & Co.

COD-LIVER OIL

Allen & Hanburys

Bisacidae & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hill, A. S., & Son

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

Lorimer & Co.

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Robinson & Co.

Smith, T. & H., & Co.

Stearns, F., & Co.

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

COMP. MEDICINES

Allen & Hanburys

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

CONCENT. LIQRS.

Bals Bros., & Co.

Cooper & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

CORN CURES

Gardner, C.

Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)

Lindner & Co.

Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)

Sanger, J., & Sons

COSH'D LINSEED

Morgan, G. H.

Mumford, G. S.

Sizer Bros.

DENTIFRIES

Beecham, T.

Bronmley, H., & Co.

Hanson, O.

Jewsbury & Brown

Lakeman, J. J.

Robertshaw, H. A., & Co.

Sutton, O., & Co.

Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.

Woods, W. (Acrea Nut)

DENTISTRY

Stevens, P. A.

DISINFECTANTS

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Readell & Co.

Dussek Bros. & Co.

Elephant Disinfectant Co.

Heben, W. U.

Government Sanitary Co.

Isal

Jayes' Sanitary Compounds Co.

Mason, C. E., & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

National Chemical Co.

Ness & Co.

Odams' Chemical Co., Lim.

Sanites Co., Lim.

Seabury & Johnson

Tyer, T., & Co.

Wandsworth Chemical Works, Lim.

DOG MEDICINES

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGS

Allen, S., & Sons (Grinders)

Graf, F. | Hopf, M.

Morrison, R., & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

(Grinders)

DRUGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Beiden, B. & W.

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Evans, Lecher & Webb

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Kilner Bros.

Marriott, E., & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Smryne Packing Co.

Youldon, E.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M. | Muhlens, F.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., & Co.

Gent, Co.

EMBROCATION

Day & Sons

Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS

Barelays, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Sanger & Son

Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS

Caspar & Co., Lim.

Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES

Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)

Bratty & Hincliffe, Lim.

Burgoynes, Buridges & Co.

Bush, W. J., & Co.

De Carle & Son

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Idris & Co., Lim.

Lorimer & Co.

May & Baker, Lim.

Newball & Mason

Nylands, Dan, Lim.

Stevenson & Howell

Tyer, F. (Anchevies)

Tyer, T., & Co.

Woolley, Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

FULLERS' EARTH

Fullers Musing Co., Lim.

GELATINES

Astley Cooper & Co.

GINGER ALE

Mills, E. M., & Co.

Boss & Sons (Lim.)

GLYCERINE

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)

Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.

Price's Candie Co., Lim.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN

Gates, T. & T.

GOUT & RHEUMATICO CURE

Bromley, C.

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., & Sons

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Heron, Squire & Francis

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Tyer, T., & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W.

Caesie & Co.

Cheesbrough Co.

Edwards & Co.

Truefit, H. P., Lim.

Wright, Layman & Umney

HERB BEER EXTS

Jessop, B. H., & Co.

Newball & Mason

Potter & Clarke

Schmidt, Karl

Smith, J. H.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Epps, James, & Co., Lim.

Keene & Ashwell

Leath & Ross

Watson & Watson

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan Flockhart & Co.

Fellowes

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.

Tyer, T., & Co.

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Kuhn, B.

EUCALYPTUS

Downie, B. I. P. Co.

Taughland, Mackay & Baker

EXALGINE

Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT

Armour & Co.

Bovril, Lim.

Brand & Co.

Idris & Co. (Viking Co.)

Liebig Co.

Liquor Carnis Co., Lim.

Mason, G., & Co., Lim.

Wysth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanburys

Allen, G., & Co.

Burgoynes, Buridges & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hooper, B., & Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Moss & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Potter & Clarke

Ransom, W., & Son

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACTS, SOLID

Allen, G., & Co.

Bansom, W., & Son

FEEDG BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

(Thermo Safe)

Chemists' Association, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Kilner Bros.

Marriott, E., & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Smryne Packing Co.

Youldon, E.

FILTERS

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

FLY PAPERS

Buchan, D.

Ford, Shaw & Co.

Marshall, E.

Mather, W. Lim.

Slack, W., Exors.

Smith, J. H.

Strong, Christy

Tidman & Sons

Tunbridge & Wright

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears (Lim.)

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Cobassade & Co.

Carter, T. H.

Gardner, W.

Hockin, Wilson & Co.

Martin Perls & Co.

Pindar, J. W.

Werner & Pfleiderer (Knading

and Sifting)

FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)

Allen & Hanburys

Benger's Food

Bovril, Lim.

Brand & Co.

Obiball, H. B.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Liebig Co. | Lorimer & Co.

Mason, G., & Co. Lim.

Mellin's Food | Nestlé, H.

Ridge, Dr. | Tyer, P.

Viking Food Co.

Wysth, J. & Bro.

FULLERS' EARTH

Fullers Mising Co., Lim.

GELATINES

Astley Cooper & Co.

GINGER ALE

Mills, E. M., & Co.

Boss & Sons (Lim.)

GLYCERINE

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)

Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.

Price's Candie Co., Lim.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN

Gates, T. & T.

GOUT & RHEUMATICO CURE

Bromley, C.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Fleming, Clark & Co.

Richardson, John, &

PODOPHYLLIN

Richardson, W. A.

POISONS

Orchard, E. J. (Poisons)

POLISHING

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)

Chandler & Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Lubszynski, H. & A.

PORCELAIN GDS

Toogood (E.C. Pots, regis.)

POULTRY FOOD

Spratt's Patent, Lim.

PRICE LISTS

Edwards & Son

Evans, Sons & Co.

Fallowfield, J.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

May, Roberts & Co.

Newbery, F., & Sons

Sankey & Sons

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.

Corson, J. R. (Glass)

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Silverlock, H.

Taylor Bros., | Townsend, J.

QUININE SALTS

Joehring, C. F., & Sohne

Howards & Sons

Timmermann, A. & M.

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

RUBBER GOODS

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Victoria Rubber Co.

Wood, Vincent

SACCHARIN

Allen & Hanburys

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan & Co.

Smith, T., & H., & Co.

SALICYLATES

Knoll & Co.

SALICYLIC ACID

Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.

Kuhn, B.

Timmermann, A. & M.

SALOL

Kuhn, B.

SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Baskhouse & Co.

Mason, G., & Co., Lim.

Tyler, P.

SCIENTIFIC

INSTRUMENTS

Darton & Co.

SEEDS

Potter & Clarke

Surrey Packing Co.

SCHOOLS, &c.

Central School of Chemistry

City School of Chemistry and

Pharmacy, Lim.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy

London Homeopathic and

Medical School

Manchester Col. of Pharmacy

Metropolitan Coll. of Pharmacy

Northern School of Pharmacy

Sheffield College of Pharmacy

South London School of

Pharmacy, Lim.

The School of Pharmacy,

Westminster Coll.

SEIDLITZ PWDRS

Blyton, Astley & Co.

May Roberts & Co.

Hookin, Wilson & Co.

Hora & Co.

SELTZOGEMES

Brathy & Hincliffe, Lim.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Gerault, E., & Co.

May, Roberts & Co.

SHAVING

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesla)

Lloyd, Mrs. A. S. (Euxesia)

SHEEP DIP

Fletcher, Bros. & Co.

Joyce's Sanitary Compounds Co.

Nese & Co.

Odame's Chemical Co., Lim.

Qulibell Broe. [ratus]

Stephenson, G., & Sons (Appa-

Tomlinson & Hayward (Lim.

Wandsworth Chemical Works,

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling & Govier

Bygrave, J. & W.

Evans, Sons & Co. Howlett, S.

Joseph, R. | Natali & Oo.

Treble, G., & Son

SOAP

Ayrton & Saunders

Barslay & Sons, Lim.

Blondeau et Cie. (Vinolia)

Bronnley, H., & Co.

Cook, E., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Joyce's Sanitary Compounds Co.

Lorimer & Co.

Muhlen, F.

Pearl, A. & F., Lim.

Tidman & Son

Wright, Layman & Umney

SODIUM PRXIDE.

Burton, W., & Sons

SPECTACLES

Botwright & Grey

Darton, F., & Co.

STARCH

Chancellor & Co. (Mack's)

Critchley (Gloss) (Double)

SPONGES

Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz

Evans, Sons & Co.

Peterson, M., & Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickleson, J.

STOPPERS

Austin & Co. (Sprinklers)

Barnett & Foster | Melin, O.

Orchart, E. (Poison)

Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.

STOVES

Clark, S., & Co., Lim.

SUGAR

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Gibson, H., & Sons

SUGAR OF MILK

Boehm, Fredk.

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co

May & Baker, Lim.

SURGICAL

Ayrton & Saunders

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Cocking, J. T.

Eschmann Bros. & Walsh

Haywood, J. H.

Krohne & Seesemann

Lindner & Co.

Liverpool Patent Lint Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Mather, W. Lim.

Maw, S., Son & Thompson

Powell & Barstow

Quelch, H. C.

Bishardson, John, & Co., Lim.

Robinson & Sons

Schutze, F., & Co.

Statham, H., & Co.

Victoria Rubber Co.

Wood, Vincent

SYPHONS

Barnett & Foster

Brathy & Hincliffe, Lim.

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.

Idris & Co., Lim.

Kilner Bros.

Rylane, Dan, Lim.

SYRUPS

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Cooper & Co.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Idris & Co., Lim. (Licors)

VASELIN

Chesebrough Co.

TABLETS

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Sulphur)

Corsan, J. B. (Advertising)

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

(Compressed)

TEA

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

(Tabloids)

Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.

Horniman, W. H. & F. J., & Co.

Pearse & Meeking [Lim.

TEETHING PADS

Marriott, E., & Co.

TERMOMETERS

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Barclay & Sons, Lim.

Darton, F., & Co.

TINCTURES

Bieber, J. D.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hewlett, C. J., & Son

Parke, Davis & Co.

TOBACCO & CIGRS

Singleton & Cole (Lim.)

TOILET

Aspinall, E.

Allen & Hanburys (Chrisma)

Bates, F. W.

British Paper Co.

Burroughs, Wellsome & Co.

(Lanolina)

TOOTHPASTE

Beecham, T.

Jewsbury & Brown

Sutton, O., & Co. (Block)

Wilson, A. (Bunter's)

Woods, M. (Areca)

TRADE MARKS

Browne, T. B.

Trade Mark Society, Lim.

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., & Son

Evans, Sons & Co.

Haywood, J. H. | Wood, V.

URETHAN

Howard & Sons

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VACCINATION

Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS & TRANSFR AGNTS

Andros & Co.

Berdos & Co. | Brett, F. J.

Crocker, G. B., & Co.

Orridge & Co.

Tomlinson, Thos., & Son

VASELIN

Chesebrough Co.

VINEGAR

Champion & Co., Lim.

Pott, R. & N.

VETERINARY

Bro & Storrs | Day & Son

Dry, Son & Hewitt

Eulman, Sons & Co.

James, W. H. (Bilasters)

Joyce's Sanitary Compounds Co.

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Bookledge, F. B.

Spratt's (Dogs)

Walker, Troks & Co.

VINOLIA (Superft'd)

Blondeau & Cie.

WEED KILLERS

Acme Chemical Co., Lim.

Tomlineon & Hayward

WHOLSL & EXPRT DRUGGISTS

Allen & Hanburys

Allen, S., & Sons

Baiss Bros.

Barron, Harveys & Co.

Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.

Bush, W. J., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Fassett & Johnson

Ferris & Co.

Fox, W., & Sons | Grae, F.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan

Hearon, Squire & Francis

Hewlett & Son

Hill, A. S., & Son

Hodgkinsons, Treacher &

Kemp, Wm., & Son (Clarke)

Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.

Lofthouse & Saltmer

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Potter & Clarke

Proeber, Taylor & Co.

Raines & Co.

Raines, Clark & Co.

Richardson, J., & Co., Lim.

Symes & Co.

Walkers, Troke & Co.

Willows, Francis & Butler

Wooley, Jas., Sons & Co.

Wright, Layman & Umsay

WINES, SPIRITS

Armbrecht, Nelson & Co. (Coosa)

Burrough, J.

Coleman & Co., Lim.

Durrant & Co.

French Hygienic Socy. (Coosa)

Glenndinning, W., & Sons

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Lim.

Miller, A., & Co. (Orange)

Robinson, B.</



A GREAT SUCCESS!!

BAILEY'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A. B. C. SYSTEM.

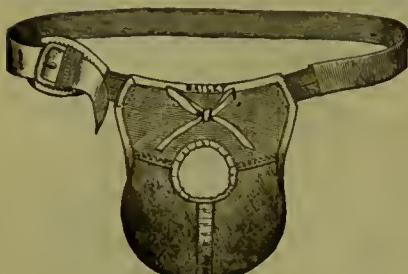


FIG. 1.

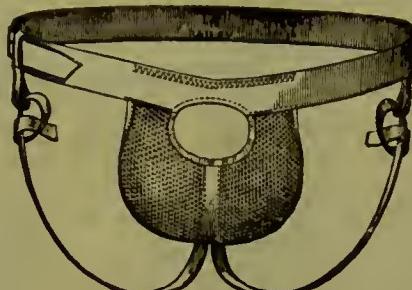


FIG. 2.

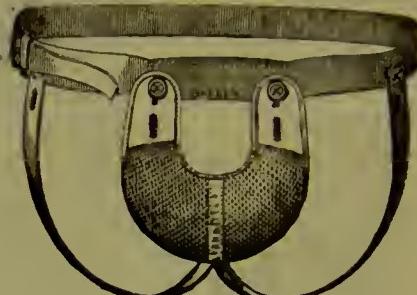


FIG. 3.

Cabinet of 2 dozen assorted, 30/- USUAL DISCOUNT.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Foregate, WORCESTER.

GENTLEMEN,—Please repeat our last order for "Suspensory Bandages." We think your idea of arranging the sizes and qualities by the use of numbers and letters a very excellent one, as it is most convenient to the Chemist in ordering, and we find our customers make use of your method. It brings us many repeat orders.

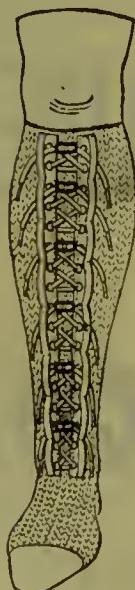
Yours faithfully,

ANDERSON & VIRGO.

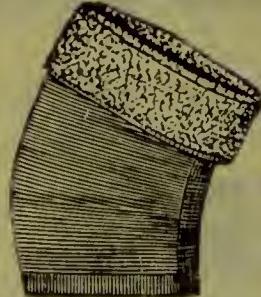
W. H. BAILEY & SON, 38 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—“BAYLEAF LONDON.”

PATENT ADJUSTABLE STOCKING.



ELASTIC
SURGICAL
STOCKINGS,
APPLIANCES, &c.



Patent Pile, Protected, 14,618.
The Pile lying over the India-rubber Cords, protecting them and forming a smooth soft surface to the limb.

LATEST NOVELTY.
NEW SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, THE "OCTOPUS."



Packed any way
in
Envelopes, Boxes,
&c.

No one will wear
the other shape
after trying one
of this kind.

The Band of this SUSPENDER being cut a peculiar shape, so as to fit parallel with the External Oblique Muscles, and Buckling on each side of the Purse, clings to the Body as firmly as an "OCTOPUS." It can also be adapted by the buckles to fit a wide range of sizes. Registered, 185,228.

Fitted with Galvanic Discs, it is a most powerful INVIGORATOR.

It is specially adapted for Riding, Hunting, Lawn Tennis and Football Players, Cyclists, Pedestrians, and all kinds of Athletic Sports.

Handbook of my Manufactures will be forwarded to any Surgical Instrument Maker or Chemist free.

MAGNETIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

Elastic Surgical Stockings, Knee Caps, &c.
Patent Spiral Seamless Elastic Stockings, &c.
Patent Pile Surgical Elastic Stockings.
Elastic Supports for Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse, and other Athletic Sports.

Bath and Rubbing Gloves.
Bathing Caps and Belts.
Trusses of every description.
Perchloro-plastic Jackets.
Chest Expanding Braces.

Bandages—India-rubber, Elastic, Lint, Cotton Sayres', &c.
Horse Ear Caps and Veterinary Appliances.
Suspensory Bandages.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Belts.

Hot Water Bottles and Covers, Respirators, Inhalers, Bronchitis Kettles, Throat Sprays, Waterproof Coats, Cloaks and Driving Aprons, Footballs, Shin Guards, and Athletic Appliances, Druggists' Sundries, Invalid and Nursery Appliances, &c.

MANUFACTURER AND PATENTER:—

Surgical, Electrical, Athletic, and Veterinary Appliance Manufacturer,

J. H. HAYWOOD, CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM

ROME, MDCCCXCIY.

XIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.

GOLD MEDAL

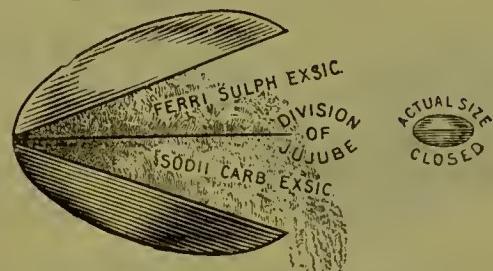
The Jury of Awards were unanimous in their decision that

BUT ONE HOUSE FROM ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

had shown any marked advance in the provision of accessories to the Physician's armamentarium. This advance was of such a character as to merit universal consideration for

QUALITY, ORIGINALITY, and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Our range of Manufactures comprises :—

PALATINOID (By Royal Letters Patent).**BI-PALATINOID** (By Royal Letters Patent).**CREAM OF MALT, Plain.**

- “ “ with Cascara Sagrada.
- “ “ Chemical Food.
- “ “ Cod Liver Oil.
- “ “ Hypophosphites.
- “ “ with Cod Liver Oil & Hypophosphites.

(Please observe in ordering Cream of Malt preparations that the above is the manner in which we now have same listed. All orders submitted for *Cream of Malt* will be considered to mean plain.)

**CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, the Original and most reliable.
EUONYMIN-COCOA.****PEPSINUM-OPPENHEIMER** Granular, Powdered and in Palatinoids.**GLYCEROLE PEPSINUM-OPPENHEIMER,** Concentrated.**PANCREATIN-OPPENHEIMER.****ERGOLE** (Registered).**SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS.****IMPROVED HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.****TRAVELLERS', TOURISTS', and EMERGENCY CASES,
&c., &c.****OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD., LONDON.**

General Offices and Warehouse :—14 WORSHIP STREET, E.C.

Inland Telegraphic Address—"BIPALATINOID LONDON."

Cable Address, A.B.C. Code—"OPERATOR LONDON."

Our Preparations are obtainable from Wholesale and Export Houses throughout the World.

SOLUBLE "TABLOIDS"

of
COMPRESSED DRUGS.

Prepared by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

ANTIPYRIN "TABLOIDS."

Antipyrin, the new antifebrile, is said to increase arterial tension, retard the pulse, the rhythm being regular, to quicken somewhat the respiration—the type remaining uniform—and to act on the cardiac nerve apparatus. It is said to increase reflex action, and diminish even the normal temperature from half two degrees F., the depression being the more marked the shorter the interval between the doses.

Antipyrin is being much used to reduce the temperature in consumption, pneumonia, erysipelas, typhoid and hectic fevers, and ague; it is said to be most suitable for children, and to relieve the pain of rheumatism.

Dose: Five to twenty grains, if on an empty stomach. Full doses reduce temperature for many hours.

Supplied to the trade. 2½ gr. (sugar-coated), 7s. and 25/- per dozen bottles; 5 gr., 12s. 9d. and 47/- per dozen bottles.



VOICE "TABLOIDS."

Contain Chlorate of Potassium, Borax, and Cocaine, and in the form of firmly compressed "Tabloids" act as a continuous gargle when allowed to slowly dissolve on the tongue. The Voice "Tabloids" clear the voice, relieve huskiness, and relieve irritation of the membranes.



Supplied to the trade, in metal boxes, at 7s. and 15/- per dozen. Also in oval bottles, at 8/- per dozen.

This List is corrected up to date, June 23, 1894.



Aoonite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Agathin, 4 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.
• Aloin, Compound (Anti-Constipation). (Aloin, 1-5 gr.; Belladonna Ext., 1-8 gr.; Strychnine, 1-60 gr.; Ipecac., 1-18 gr.)
Alumnol, 4 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.
Antacid (Magnesio-Calcic). (Calcium Carb. Præcip., 3½ gr.; Magnes. Carb., 2½ gr.; Sodium Chlorid., 1 gr.)
Antifebrin, 2 gr.
Antlm. Tartrate, 1-50 gr.
• Antipyrin, 2½ gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr.
Arenosine Acid, 1-100, 1-50, & 1-20 gr.
Atropa Sulph., 1-100 gr.
Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min.
Benzosol, 5 gr.
Bismuth and Soda, 2½ gr. each.
Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
• Blaud's Pill, 4 gr.
• Blaud's Pill c. Aloin, 1-20 gr.
• Blaud's Pill c. Arsenic, 1-64 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.
Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr.
• Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.
Calomel, 1-10, 1-2, and 1 gr.
Camphor, Comp. Tinct. (Paregorio), 2, 5, and 15 min.
Cannabis Indicae Tinct., 5 min.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.
• Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.

• Cascara Comp. (Cascara Ext., Dry, 1 gr.; Euonymin, 1-2 gr.; Nux Vomica Ext., 1-16 gr.; Hyoscyamus Ext., Dry, 1-3 gr.; Iridin, 1-2 gr.)
• Cathartio Comp., U.S.P. (Ext. Colog. Co. Pulv., 1½ gr.; Ext. Jalapæ Pulv., 1 gr.; Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.; Cambogia Pulv., 1-4 Cerebrinin, 5 gr. [gr.).
Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr.
Chloralaminid, 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cinoh. Tr., 30 min.
Cinoh. Co. Tr., 30 min.
Cocaine Mur., 1 gr.
Cocaine, with Potash and Borax (see Voice).
Copper Arsenite, 1-1000 gr.
Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr.
Cubeb. and Belladonna Efferves. Cubeb. Comp. (Cubeb. Pulv., 2 gr.; Ammon. Chl., 1-2 gr.; Ext. Dermatol, 5 gr. [Glycyrrh.).
Dialysed Iron, 10 min.
Didymin, 5 gr.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Digitalin, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin- "Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder (see Ipecac. & Opium).
• Easton's Syrup.
• Ergotin, 3 gr.
Euonymin Resin, 1-8 gr.
Exalgia, 2 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 gr.
Gelsem. Semp. Tr., 5 min.
Gualacum and Sulphur, 1-3 gr.
Hydrarg., Colocynth., c. Hyoscyamus (Pil. Hydrarg., 2 gr.; Pil. Coloc. et Hyos., 4 gr.).
Hydrarg. oum Cretæ, 1-3, 1-2, & 1 gr.

Hydrarg. cum Cretæ, 1 gr., with Dover Powder, 1 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir., 1-8 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1-10 gr. (see also Calomel).
• Hydrastis Comp. (Hydrastin Mur., 1-4 gr.; Ergotin, 1-2 gr.; Cannabis, 1-2 gr.)
Hydronaphthal, 3 gr.
Hyoscyam. Tr., 1 and 10 min.
Hypnal, 5 gr.
Ichthvöl, 2½ gr.
Iodo Hydrarg., 1-6 gr.
Iodopyrin, 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium, 1-4 and 5 gr. (Dover Powder).
Ipecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv. oum Antim. Tart., Ipecac. Vin., 5 min. [aa 1-100 gr.
• Iron and Arsenic Comp. (Quinine Bisulph., 1 gr.; Iron Hypophosph., 2 gr.; Arsenic, Strych. Sulph., aa 1-50 gr.)
• Iron and Quinine Cit. 3 gr.
• Laxative Vegetable. (Res. Podoph., Ext. Hyosc., Ext. Tarax., aa 1-4 gr.; Ext. Coloc. Pulv., 1 gr.; Ext. Jalapæ Pulv., Res. Leptand., aa 1-2 gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip.)
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
• Lithia Co. (Lithia Benzoas, 3 gr.; Sulphur Præcip., 2 gr.; Quin. Salicy., 1-3 gr.). (Mr. Hugh Lane.)
Maunes. Carb. Comp. (Antaacid) (Pot. Bicarb., 2 gr.; Sodium Bicarb., 2 gr.; Magnes. Carb. Lev., 2 gr.; Sodium Chlorid., 3 gr.)
Magnesium Sulphite, 5 gr.
Maunganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Menthol Co. (Sodium Bicarb., 3 gr.; Menth., 1-2 gr.; Saccharin, 1-4 gr.)
Morphine Sulph., 1-20 and 1-8 gr.
Nasal (Dr. Carl Seiler)
Nasal, Alkalino (Effervescent). (Borax, 5 gr.; Sodium Chlor., 5 gr.)
Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline. (Sodium Bicarb., 5 gr.; Acid Carbolic, 1-2 gr.; Borax, 5 gr.)
Naso-pharyngeal (Sodium Chlorid., Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Menth., Thymol, Cocaine Mur., Ol. Gaultheria). (Dr Macnaghten Jones.) [Trinitrine].
Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (see also Nux Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, and 10 min.
Opium Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min.
Opium, 1-2 and 1 gr.)
• Panoreatin (see Zymine "Tabloids")
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler & Co.).
• Pepsin (Falcrhild).
Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal. (Pepsin, 1 gr.; Bismuth, 2 gr.; Charcoal, 2 gr.)
Pepsin, Saccharated (Wycht), 5 gr.
• Peptouic, 3 gr. (Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Lactophosph. of Lime, v. aq.)
• Peptoulin (new process) ("Zymine," 1 gr.; Calcium Lactophosphate, 1 gr., coated with keratin. Pepsin Pure, 1 gr., is then added, and the complete "Tabloid" coated with pure white sugar.)
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.
Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr.

* May be had beautifully coated with perfectly soluble pure white sugar. The improved appearance of these "Tabloids" when sugar-coated, and the perfect protection from objectionable taste, have made them popular with both physician and patient.
† May be had keratin- or sugar-coated.

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